THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1824.

Vol. 2....No. 41.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

An Apprentice Wanted
TO THE
BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education Apply to

John S. Sheldon,
Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts
May 28—6t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	1086	is	5,430
108	do	of 50	is	5,400
108	do	of 30	is	3,240
108	do	of 10	is	1,080
2754	do	of 5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			$31,920
4896	Blanks.			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 24th of June.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
June 4, 1824.

GEORGE W. HUBLEY,
DENTIST,

INFORMS his friends and the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will remain at

Mr. Darlington's Hotel,

in this place, for a short time, and will cleanse the TEETH, extract decayed, or broken ones, and insert Artificial Teeth that will perform as well, and be as durable as natural ones. His charges will be moderate.

Pittsburgh, June 11.—3*

NEW STORE.
ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight,* in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic
GOODS.
Among which are

Cloths, Casimers and Casinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown& bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL* at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Boarding and Day School.
Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th,* in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

TO BREWERS.
The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.
April 9, 1824.—tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED late in April last, from the subscriber, living in Brownsville, Pennsylvania

A Negro Man, named
ELSERY HAZARD

He is about 21 years old; short and rather stout made; has large full eyes. He is a servant until the age of twenty-eight. Said negro had with him when he absconded, a blue coat, of superfine cloth with pockets outside, a superfine black coat and two forum hats, rather oldish. He was seen in Pittsburgh about two weeks ago.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing said Negro in Pittsburgh jail, or twenty dollars if lodged in the jail of Union town, Fayette county.

June 4, 1824—3t* **Geo. Hogg.**

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets,* lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
At the last reduced prices.
A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts freshY H.Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11 1824 —4 wn

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

E. F. PRATT'S
Jacksonian Frizeurial Head-Quarters,
1ST BRIGADE PENNSYLVANIA VETERANS,
One door south of the Temple of Innocence,
WOOD STREET.

YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen are informed, that they can have the color of their Hair changed to a lively brown or jet black, in one night's time, a lasting color, with perfect safety.

He will attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their quarters, if required.

June 4, 1824

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

John M'Donald & Edwd. Simpson
Have entered into Partnership, in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
Their Office is in Front, near Market St.

John M'Donald,
Edw. Simpson.

Pittsburgh, June 4 1824.

S. A. DUBARRY,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Gros de Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

VAUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough,* this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe; of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious deseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.
Damask Lip Salve.
Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by
Horner & Clayland,
Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo.6t

Monongahela Bridge.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 14th inst.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.
June 11—3t

From the Hampshire Gazette.

NEW AND OLD TARIFF.

The following statement exhibits the duties imposed on various descriptions of foreign merchandise, by the Tariff bill recently passed by Congress;—also, the rate of duty laid on the same kinds of goods by the old Tariff.

Manufactures of Wool, or of which Wool is a component part.—By the *new Tariff,* a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem (on the value or cost) is laid on worsted stuff-goods, (bombazets, &c.) and blankets; and on low priced woollens, (excepting flannels and baizes) the actual cost of which shall not exceed 33⅓ cents per square yard. On other woollens, (broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, baizes, &c.) a duty of 30 per centum, until June 30, 1825, and after that time, a duty of 33⅓ per centum.

By the *old Tariff,* the duty on blankets, rugs, stuff-goods and stockings was 20 per centum; and on all other descriptions of woollen goods, 25 per centum.

Manufactures of Cotton. New Tariff—A duty of 7½ cents per square yard on all cotton cloths (except nankeens) which cost not less than 30 cents per square yard; on all other cotton cloths, including nankeens, a duty of 25 per centum.

Manufactures of Silk, Flax and Hemp. New Tariff.—A duty of 25 per centum on the value or cost, excepting European silks, on which the duty is 20 per centum, and sail duck, and some other hempen goods, on which the duty is 15 per cent.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 15 per centum on silks and linens; and of 20 per centum on hempen goods, excepting duck and sheetings, on which there was a specific duty amounting to near 15 per centum on the cost.

Manufactures of Iron, Steel, Brass, Pewter, Lead or Tin, commonly denominated *Hardware. New Tariff.*—A duty of 25 per centum, excepting articles otherwise specified.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 20 per centum.

Unmanufactured Wool. New Tariff.—A duty of 30 per centum until June 1, 1825; from that time to June 1, 1826, a duty of 25 per centum; afterwards, a duty of 30 per centum; excepting wool, the cost of which does not exceed 10 cents per pound, on which the duty is 15 per cent.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 15 per centum on all sorts.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, also Hats and Bonnets of Straw, Chip or Grass, or materials for making them. New Tariff.—A duty of 50 cents each on those that cost less than one dollar; on those the cost of which exceeds one dollar each, a duty of 50 per centum.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 30 per centum on all kinds.

NEW TARIFF.	OLD TARIFF.
On Hemp, $1 75 per cwt.	$1 50 per cwt.
Lead, pig, bar and sheet, 2 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.
Shot, 3½ cents per lb.	2 cents per lb.
Red and white Lead, 4 cts per lb.	3 cents per lb.
Paper Hangings, 40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Carpeting, Brussels, &c. 50 cents per square yard,	25 per cent.
do. Venetian, &c. 25 cents do.	25 per cent.
do. other kinds, 20 cents do.	25 per cent.
Cotton Bagging, 3½ cents per square yard.	20 per cent.
Iron in bars and bolts, not rolled, 90 cents per cwt.	75 cts. per cwt.
do. sheet, rod, hoop, &c. 3 cents per lb.	2½ cts. per lb.
Spikes, 4 cents per lb.	3 cts. per lb.
Nails, 5 cents per lb.	4 cts. per lb.
Anvils, 2 cents per lb.	20 per cent.
Mill cranks and irons, 4 cts. per lb.	20 per cent.
Mill saws, $1 each.	20 per cent.
Muskets, $1 50 each.	20 per cent.
Rifles, $2 50 each.	20 per cent.
Cutting-knives, scythes, sickles, spades and shovels, 30 per ct.	20 per cent.
Iron screws, 30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cast iron vessels, 1½ cts. per lb.	
Other iron casts, 1 cent per lb.	75 cts. per cwt.
Copper vessels, 35 per cent.	20 per cent.
Lead, 3 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.	15 per cent.
Oats, 10 cents per bushel.	15 per cent.
Wheat flour, 50 cents per cwt.	15 per cent.
Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel.	15 per cent.
Coal, 6 cents per bushel.	5 cts. per do.
Linseed, hempseed and rapeseed oil, 25 cents per gallon.	15 per cent.
Ale, beer and porter, 15 to 20 cents per gallon.	10to15cts. gal.
Beef and pork, 2 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Hams, 3 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Butter, 5 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Vinegar, 8 cents per gallon.	15 per cent.
Alum, $2 50 per cwt.	$2 per cwt.
Refined salt-petre, 3 cents per lb.	7½ per cent.
Blue vitriol, 3 cents per lb.	7½ per cent.
Oil of vitriol, 3 cents per lb.	7½ per cent.
Glauber salts, 2 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Copperas, $2 per cwt.	$1 per cwt.
Ginger, 2 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Raisins, 3 to 4 cents per lb.	2to3cts. per lb.
Window glass, $3 to $4 per 100 square feet.	250 to 325 per 100ft

The duty on books is 4 cents per vol. on those printed previous to 1775, and on those printed in other languages than English, excepting books printed in Latin or Greek, on which the duty is 15 cents per pound, bound, and 13 cents per pound unbound. On English books printed since 1775, the duty is 30 cents per pound, when bound, and 26 cents per pound unbound. The old duty was 15 per centum.

The duty on folio and quarto post paper is 20 cents per pound; on foolscap drawing and writing paper, 17 cents per pound; printing, copperplate and stainers' paper, 10 cents per pound; on sheathing, binders' and wrapping paper, 3 cents per pound; on all other paper, 15 cents per pound. The old duty on paper of every description was 30 per centum.

The duty on jewelry; gold, silver and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace; embroidery; epaulettes; precious stones; pearls; all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold and silver; laces; lace veils; lace shawls; and thread or silk shades, is augmented from 7½ per centum ad valorem, to 12½ per centum.—The preceding articles are admitted on low duties, by reason of the facility with which they may be smuggled in.

The duty on wares of cut glass is 3 cents per pound, and in addition, an ad valorem duty of 30 per centum. On all other articles of glass, not specified, the duty is 2 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of 20 per centum. The old duty on glass manufactures was 20 per centum.

The duties on the following articles have been increased;—hair cloth; marble; coach laces; oil cloth; carpets and mats of tow and flags, &c. tarred cables and cordage; untarred cordage, yarns, twines, and pack threads; tacks, brads and sprigs; iron cables or chains; blacksmiths' hammers and sledges; fire arms and side arms; quills; slates and tiles; black lead pencils; tallow and spermaceti candles; soap; corks; prunella, stuffs and nankeen shoes and slippers; laced boots and bootees; castor oil; Epsom salts; camphor; Cayenne pepper; chocolate; plums and prunes; black glass bottles; demijohns; and apothecaries' vials.

The new duties noticed in the preceding statement are imposed instead of the old ones laid on the same descriptions of goods, and not in addition thereto. There are two kinds of duties levied on imports; one denominated *specific* the other *ad valorem.*—A specific duty is computed on the *quantity* of an article, without regard to the *value.* It is a certain sum imposed on the pound, yard, gallon, cwt. &c. An ad valorem duty is a certain per centum imposed on the *cost* or *value* of an article at the place from whence it is imported. It is calculated on the net cost of the article with an addition of 20 per centum on East-India merchandise, and of 10 per centum on goods from Europe.

If an article subject to an ad valorem duty, costs $1 in Europe, the duty is calculated on the sum of one dollar and ten cents. In this way, duty which is nominally 30 per cent, is increased to 33 per cent, and others in the same proportion.

There are two classes of articles upon which the duties are augmented by the new tariff. One class consists of articles which are manufactured in the United States, and of which we possess the raw material; the other class comprises articles which are not necessaries of life, as silk, &c.—The increase of duty on the first is for the protection of home industry; on the latter class for the purpose of revenue.

The duties on salt, tea, sugar, wine, rum, molasses, coffee, spices, indigo, steel, crockery wares, fine cottons, and many other articles have not been altered.

The new duties will be levied on imports from Europe, after the thirtieth day of the present month, (June) and on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, after the first of January next.

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.
Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber 8 or 10 weeks since, a LIGHT RED COW, about six years old, having a white face, with a red circle round the eyes, and a red spot on her nose, marked in the ear. A reasonable reward for her return will be paid by

Henry Holdship.
June 11, 1824.—3t

LAW NOTICE.
Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe,* at the house of E Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.
Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

TO BE LET,
The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office.* Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1824.

Vol. 2....No. 41.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

An Apprentice Wanted
TO THE
BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education Apply to

John S. Sheldon,

Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts
May 28—6t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	1086	is	5,430
108	do of	50	is	5,400
108	do of	30	is	3,240
108	do of	10	is	1 080
2754	do of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			$31,920
4896	Blanks.			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 24th of June.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
June 4, 1824.

GEORGE W. HUBLEY,
DENTIST,

INFOMS his friends and the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will remain at

Mr. Darlington's Hotel,

in this place, for a short time, and will cleanse the TEETH, extract decayed, or broken ones, and insert Artificial Teeth that will perform as well, and be as durable as natural ones. His charges will be moderate.

Pittsburgh. June 11.—3*

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic GOODS.
Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL* at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Boarding and Day School.
Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED late in April last, from the subscriber, living in Brownsville, Pennsylvania

A Negro Man, named *ELSERY HAZARD*

He is about 21 years old; short and rather stout made; has large full eyes. He is a servant until the age of twenty-eight. Said negro had with him when he absconded, a blue coat, of superfine cloth with pockets outside, a superfine black coat and two toram hats, rather oldish. He was seen in Pittsburgh about two weeks ago.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing said Negro in Pittsburgh jail, or twenty dollars if lodged in the jail of Union town, Fayette county.

Geo. Hogg.

June 4, 1824—3t*

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF
***PRIME BACON,* for sale.**

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August. 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11 1824 —4 wn

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

E. F. PRATT'S
Jacksonian Frizeurial Head-Quarters,
1st BRIGADE PENNSYLVANIA VETERANS,
One door south of the Temple of Innocence,
WOOD STREET.

YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen are informed, that they can have the color of their Hair changed to a lively brown or jet black, in one night's time, a lasting color, with perfect safety.

He will attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their quarters, if required.

June 4, 1824

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

John M'Donald & Edwd. Simpson
Have entered into Partnership, in the
PRACTICE OF LAW.

Their Office is in Front, near Market St.

John M'Donald,
Edw. Simpson.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

S. A. DUBARRY,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

VAUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough*, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe; of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious deseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.
Damask Lip Salve.
Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by

Horner & Clayland,

Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo.6t

Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 14th inst.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

June 11—3*

From the Hampshire Gazette.

NEW AND OLD TARIFF.

The following statement exhibits the duties imposed on various descriptions of foreign merchandise, by the Tariff bill recently passed by Congress;—also, the rate of duty laid on the same kinds of goods by the old Tariff.

Manufactures of Wool, or of which Wool is a component part.—By the *new Tariff*, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem (on the value or cost) is laid on worsted stuff-goods, (bombazets, &c.) and blankets; and on low priced woollens, (excepting flannels and baizes) the actual cost of which shall not exceed 33⅓ cents per square yard. On other woollens, (broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, baizes, &c.) a duty of 30 per centum, until June 30, 1825, and after that time, a duty of 33⅓ per centum.

By the *old Tariff*, the duty on blankets, rugs, stuff-goods and stockings was 20 per centum; and on all other descriptions of woollen goods, 25 per centum.

Manufactures of Cotton. New Tariff—A duty of 7½ cents per square yard on all cotton cloths (except nankeens) which cost not less than 30 cents per square yard; on all other cotton cloths, including nankeens, a duty of 25 per centum.

Manufactures of Silk, Flax and Hemp. New Tariff.—A duty of 25 per centum on the value or cost, excepting European silks, on which the duty is 20 per centum, and sail duck, and some other hempen goods, on which the duty is 15 per cent.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 15 per centum on silks and linens; and of 20 per centum on hempen goods, excepting duck and sheetings, on which there was a specific duty amounting to near 15 per centum on the cost.

Manufactures of Iron, Steel, Brass, Pewter, Lead or Tin, commonly denominated *Hardware. New Tariff.*—A duty of 25 per centum, excepting articles otherwise specified.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 20 per centum.

Unmanufactured Wool. New Tariff.—A duty of 30 per centum until June 1, 1825; from that time to June 1, 1826, a duty of 25 per centum; afterwards, a duty of 30 per centum; excepting wool, the cost of which does not exceed 10 cents per pound, on which the duty is 15 per cent.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 15 per centum on all sorts.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, also Hats and Bonnets of Straw, Chip or Grass, or materials for making them. New Tariff.—A duty of 50 cents each on those that cost less than one dollar; on those the cost of which exceeds one dollar each, a duty of 50 per centum.

Old Tariff.—A duty of 30 per centum on all kinds.

NEW TARIFF.	OLD TARIFF.
On Hemp, $1 75 per cwt.	$1 50 per cwt.
Lead, pig, bar and sheet, 2 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.
Shot, 3½ cents per lb.	2 cents per lb.
Red and white Lead, 4 cts per lb.	3 cents per lb.
Paper Hangings, 40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Carpeting, Brussels, &c. 50 cents per square yard,	25 per cent.
do. Venetian, &c. 25 cents do.	25 per cent.
do. other kinds, 20 cents do.	25 per cent.
Cotton Bagging, 3¾ cents per square yard.	20 per cent.
Iron in bars and bolts, not rolled, 90 cents per cwt.	75 cts. per cwt.
do. sheet, rod, hoop, &c. 3 cents per lb.	2½ cts. per lb.
Spikes, 4 cents per lb.	3 cts. per lb.
Nails, 5 cents per lb.	4 cts. per lb.
Anvils, 2 cents per lb.	20 per cent.
Mill cranks and irons, 4 cts. per lb.	20 per cent.
Mill saws, $1 each.	20 per cent.
Muskets, $1 50 each.	20 per cent.
Rifles, $2 50 each.	20 per cent.
Cutting-knives, scythes, sickles, spades and shovels, 30 per ct.	20 per cent.
Iron screws, 30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cast iron vessels, 1½ cts. per lb.	
Other iron casts, 1 cent per lb.	75 cts. per cwt.
Copper vessels, 35 per cent.	20 per cent.
Lead, 3 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.	15 per cent.
Oats, 10 cents per bushel.	15 per cent.
Wheat flour, 50 cents per cwt.	15 per cent.
Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel.	15 per cent.
Coal, 6 cents per bushel.	5 cts. per do.
Linseed, hempseed and rapeseed oil, 25 cents per gallon.	15 per cent.
Ale, beer and porter, 15 to 20 cents per gallon.	10 to 15 cts. gal.
Beef and pork, 2 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Hams, 3 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Butter, 5 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Vinegar, 8 cents per gallon.	15 per cent.
Alum, $2 50 per cwt.	$2 per cwt.
Refined salt-petre, 3 cents per lb.	7½ per cent.
Blue vitriol, 3 cents per lb.	7½ per cent.
Oil of vitriol, 3 cents per lb.	7½ per cent.
Glauber salts, 2 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Copperas, $2 per cwt.	$1 per cwt.
Ginger, 2 cents per lb.	15 per cent.
Raisins, 3 to 4 cents per lb.	2 to 3 cts. per lb.
Window glass, $3 to $4 per 100 square feet.	250 to 325 per 100ft

The duty on books is 4 cents per vol. on those printed previous to 1775, and on those printed in other languages than English, excepting books printed in Latin or Greek, on which the duty is 15 cents per pound, bound, and 13 cents per pound unbound. On English books printed since 1775, the duty is 30 cents per pound, when bound, and 26 cents per pound unbound. The old duty was 15 per centum.

The duty on folio and quarto post paper is 90 cents per pound; on foolscap drawing and writing paper, 17 cents per pound; printing, copperplate and stainers' paper, 10 cents per pound; on sheathing, binders' and wrapping paper, 3 cents per pound; on all other paper, 15 cents per pound. The old duty on paper of every description was 30 per centum.

The duty on jewelry; gold, silver and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace; embroidery; epaulettes; precious stones; pearls; all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold and silver; laces; lace veils; lace shawls; and thread or silk shades, is augmented from 7½ per centum ad valorem, to 12½ per centum.—The preceding articles are admitted on low duties, by reason of the facility with which they may be smuggled in.

The duty on wares of cut glass is 3 cents per pound, and in addition, an ad valorem duty of 30 per centum. On all other articles of glass, not specified, the duty is 2 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of 20 per centum. The old duty on glass manufactures was 20 per centum.

The duties on the following articles have been increased;—hair cloth; marble; coach laces; oil cloth; carpets and mats of tow and flags, &c. tarred cables and cordage; untarred cordage, yarns, twines, and pack threads; tacks, brads and sprigs; iron cables or chains; blacksmiths' hammers and sledges; fire arms and side arms; quills; slates and tiles; black lead pencils; tallow and spermaceti candles; soap; corks; prunella, stuffs and nankeen shoes and slippers; laced boots and bootees; castor oil; Epsom salts; camphor; Cayenne pepper; chocolate; plums and prunes; black glass bottles; demijohns; and apothecaries' vials.

The new duties noticed in the preceding statement are imposed instead of the old ones laid on the same descriptions of goods, and not in addition thereto. There are two kinds of duties levied on imports; one denominated *specific* the other *ad valorem.*—A specific duty is computed on the *quantity* of an article, without regard to the *value.* It is a certain sum imposed on the pound, yard, gallon, cwt. &c. An ad valorem duty is a certain per centum imposed on the *cost* or *value* of an article at the place from whence it is imported. It is calculated on the net cost of the article with an addition of 20 per centum on East-India merchandise, and of 10 per centum on goods from Europe.

If an article subject to an ad valorem duty, costs $1 in Europe, the duty is calculated on the sum of one dollar and ten cents. In this way, duty which is nominally 30 per cent, is increased to 33 per cent, and others in the same proportion.

There are two classes of articles upon which the duties are augmented by the new tariff. One class consists of articles which are manufactured in the United States, and of which we possess the raw material; the other class comprises articles which are not necessaries of life, as silk, &c.—The increase of duty on the first is for the protection of home industry; on the latter class for the purpose of revenue.

The duties on salt, tea, sugar, wine, rum, molasses, coffee, spices, indigo, steel, crockery wares, fine cottons, and many other articles have not been altered.

The new duties will be levied on imports from Europe, after the thirtieth day of the present month, (June) and on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, after the first of January next.

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber 8 or 10 weeks since, a LIGHT RED COW, about six years old, having a white face, with a red circle round the eyes, and a red spot on her nose, marked in the ear. A reasonable reward for her return will be paid by

Henry Holdship

June 11, 1824.—3t

LAW NOTICE.
Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

TO BE LET,
The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office.* Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1824.

Caucus Convention.—A convention or "Meeting of Delegates from *the different townships* of Lancaster county, friendly to the election of Wm. H. Crawford," took place in Lancaster on the 5th instant, and selected a candidate for elector. The proceedings are published with all due formality in the caucus papers, and have quite a regular and formidable appearance. We expect to see them at large in the next Statesman. In the mean time, we take the following notice of the meeting from that violent Shulze paper, the Lancaster Free Press:—

"*Crawford Meeting.*—Our readers will remember that the Crawford meeting at Columbia recommended a general county meeting of delegates.—Agreeably to that recommendation a meeting did convene on the 5th instant, at the house of Leonard Eichholtz, in this city, consisting—strange to tell!—of the delegates from Columbia, and *one* delegate—aye, ONE single, solitary, self-created, self-constituted delegate—from the city of Lancaster! No meetings were held in any part of the county, excepting in Columbia. Although at the last election we polled *five hundred and four* democratic votes in this city, yet but *one individual* could be found to attend a Crawford meeting, and that one was *unauthorized!* He only represented *himself*, unless we suppose that one individual can *dictate* to five hundred and three democrats! Agreeably to the principles of caucusing this might be done, but the people have cast aside such abominable doctrines. The public can now see the sum total of the Crawford party in this county—a powerful party indeed!"

At a public festival, in Philadelphia, last November, James S. Stevenson, Esq. of Allegheny county, gave the following Toast:

"*The Presidency*—In a Congressional Recommendation our state is a Host. In a Congressional Election a mere unit. Honest Pennsylvania, though pre-eminently unambitious, will not "by any indirection" be induced to abandon the usages, which preserves the just weight of her relative number."

From the Carlisle Gazette.

"The Franklin Repository, in noticing the honors which were paid to Mr. John St. Clair, a senator from Fayette county, in Harrisburgh and this place, remarks—"We understand that a supper was given to the above gentleman [Mr. St. Clair] in this place, [Chambersburgh] on Thursday evening last. It would gratify the curiosity of many, to be informed of the meritorious actions that claim these public honors." *We* know of no "meritorious actions" of this gentleman, more than of any other member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives. Perhaps Mr. Harper will be better acquainted with the *object* of "these public honors" hereafter. He may possibly have the pleasure of supporting Mr. St. Clair as his candidate for governor, at the next election, in opposition to Gov. Shulze. We should not now be disappointed to see Senator Mahon follow Senator St. Clair's example, and make a tour through Pennsylvania, with a view of being toasted, to pave the way for a seat in Congress, or what would be much more gratifying---*a wig!*"

☞ As the above is wholly enigmatical to us, we extract it for the consideration of the gentlemen in this county who honored Mr. Senator St. Clair with the public supper.—*Chambersburgh Repository.*

THE PRESIDENCY.

The friends of Mr. Clay have sent forth a circular from Washington, in which they declare their determination to adhere to him to the end of the presidential contest before the people, convinced that he will be one of the three candidates returned to the house of representatives, and that if he should not, they will hold the balance between the other candidates, control the event of the election, "and secure to the country a republican administration." The circular estimates the electoral votes of Mr. Adams at 51, Mr. Crawford 48, General Jackson 47, Mr. Clay 46, and leaves New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South-Carolina uncertain. This estimate is certainly erroneous. Fewer votes are probably given to Mr. Adams than he will receive.—More are put to the credit of Mr. Crawford than he will, in all human probability, obtain; he can only get the votes of Georgia and Virginia, and may be beaten in the former, if not in the latter, by General Jackson. Mr. Crawford will not succeed in North-Carolina. The estimate is far below the number of votes that General Jackson, even if no further changes in his favor should occur, will *certainly* receive: He will assuredly obtain the votes of Pennsylvania, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and *three* in Maryland. Of all these, we think there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. They amount to 81 electoral votes.

The estimate probably gives Mr. Clay *five* votes more than he will actually receive: but, if the people should not decide the question, we do believe that General Jackson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and *not* Mr. Crawford, will be the three candidates returned to the house of representatives, in the order in which we have named them. But in addition to the 81 electoral votes which *certainly* belong to General Jackson, we think that he will receive those of Delaware, New-Jersey, Missouri, Indiana, and that he stands a good chance for New-York and Ohio. If these not very sanguine calculations should be realized, General Jackson, having 152 electoral votes, will be chosen by the people, by whom, on every fair principle of republicanism, the election ought to be made. Mr. Crawford will not, in our opinion, succeed even in being returned to the house of representatives, and his friends would therefore do well to surrender him at once, and cease to keep the country in a turmoil by a hopeless contest in his favor. *Franklin Gaz.*

We perceive that Walter Lowrie has been appointed one of a committee of correspondence for Butler county. If John Binns and Abner Lacock were upon that committee, it might prove of service, because they have all had experience in correspondence. *Pennsylvanian.*

The *purloined Letter.*—Mr. Lowrie, we have omitted before to mention, has returned to the President the letter purloined from him. Not however, 'till he had derived all the advantage that he could from the stolen property. We think the "ethics" of this senator, we had like to have said gentleman, which a senator should be, cannot be very acceptable to the moral and respectable inhabitants of Pennsylvania. *N. Y. American.*

Since the commencement of the last year, 27 young men have removed from New Lebanon, in the state of New-York, who were liable to do military duty, (of the people called Shakers) and taken up their residence in the town of Hancock, in this state, where they can enjoy the free exercise of their religious opinions, which they are deprived of in the state of New-York. And since the commencement of the present year, all the young men from Watervliet, in the county of Albany, who were liable to do military duty, have removed into said town for the same purpose. *Pittsfield Sun.*

J. P. COBBETT'S "RIDE IN FRANCE."

This is a new work, just published in England, by a son of the celebrated Wm. Cobbett. The following notices of the work, and extracts from it, we copy from the Philadelphia National Gazette.

On the subject of eating, our equestrian experienced with surprise, that a traveller was invited to sit down in the *kitchens* of the French inns, and could make an excellent meal and find good company there. The hostlers were always *polite and prompt*, but did not understand what it was to rub and clean a horse thoroughly.

"I remark," says Mr. C. "as I go along that the common people are very civil and obliging. There is nothing uncouth, nothing *boorish* in their manners. They explain to you, as well as they can, what you want to be made acquainted with when you ask them questions; and when they do not exactly comprehend your meaning, they seem as anxious to anticipate it, as if you were not a *stranger*, but rather one to whom they have been used to talk. This is a great merit and a mark of intelligence in the French people. It enables you to *get along* with them, which they cannot well do with us in England. A Frenchman is most completely out of his element in England.—While an Englishman in France, though the country may appear very strange at first, finds, in the courtesy of the people, a great deal to reconcile him to the strangeness of their customs."

This testimony is as just as it is creditable. The following comparison may be well founded; but we suggest that, in the years 1806, 7, 8, the mass of the French people appeared to us to be by no means as comfortably and decently clad as the British.

"The laborers here sometimes catch game in *springes*, without being either whipped or sent to gaol, much less across the seas, for so doing. There is, however, very little to induce them to "poaching," as we call it in England. A French laborer would be a fool, if he could find any delight in prowling about in a coppice, at a time when he might be sleeping at home, in such a house as is the habitation of a laboring man at Briarre, for instance. He may grow hops and make malt without fear of the *exciseman* There is no need of "pot houses" here, and consequently there are no such things in France. The laborer can sit at home in the evening, because in his house there is enough of *plenty* to give content, and, for the same reason, he can go to bed without being afraid of awaking in misery. The state of the French laborer forms, in short, a perfect contrast with that of the poor ragged creature of the same class in England, who, after a hard day's work, slinks into a "pot house," to seek, in its scene of drunkenness and degradation, refuge from the cheerlessness of his own abode.

"The dress of the laborers in France is good.—They wear, in all parts of the country that I have seen, a smock frock and trowsers, of a blue color, like the dress worn by most of the laborers in the county of Sussex The garments of the Sussex men, however, are frequently in a state of *raggedness*, which is seldom the case with those of the French.

Mr. Cobbett presents this view of the relative condition of the French and English *farmer*.

"Farming, in France, is not the same bustling, money-making business that it is in England. The farmer here has, like the American farmer, very little anxiety about him. His fortune or welfare does not seem to be so uncertain, as it is, more or less, with the greater part of our active farmers. In the character of a French farmer, there is not that indefatigable pursuit of his employment, without which, in England, a farmer cannot get on. The English farmer is full of care; he cannot do without *money*, and to make that, work must be done by *somebody*. The French farmer has less to do with money. Comparatively speaking, he has scarcely any call for money. The demands upon his purse are not so large or so frequent; and consequently his strivings to obtain money are not so unremitting and so laborious.—There are no "gentlemen farmers" in France.—There are no farmers here who do not with their own hands do some part of all the work which is performed upon their farms. A farmer, in France, works at the head of his men; and while in the fields, he does not, in his dress, seem to be any thing more than a foreman in the business in which he is engaged. In short, to say "gentleman farmer" in French, would be incongruous; it would be putting two words together which would have, in such conjunction, no meaning; no sort of practical sense."

We cannot think, however, that France is the better for not possessing the race of *gentlemen-farmers*, who abound in England, and have chiefly contributed to the acknowledged superiority of the agriculture of the latter country, and the pre-eminent beauty of the landscape. The want of them in France explains in part the oft related difference as to equipages on the roads of the two countries, which is alluded to in this paragraph of Mr. C.

"The greater part of the travellers that I have met on my way from Calais to Paris, and thence towards Lyons, have been English people, excepting those who travel by diligence or coach. By travellers, I mean persons travelling in their own carriages. I have seen a great many English people travelling with fine English carriages and horses; but very few of the French have I seen with any thing like an equipage. Within the city of Paris even, there are very few persons that ride in their carriages compared to what there are in London."

The laborer in France, according to Mr. Cobbett, earns from 15 to 30 sous a day, the employer generally finding him in food. The price of a good farmer's horse is from 200 to 300 francs---40 to 60 dollars: and of a good cow, from 12 to 14 dollars.---Household manufactures are common among the peasantry. Their *wooden* shoes, Mr. Cobbett represents as lighter, very little more stiff, and a better security against wet than the *nailed* shoes of the British laborer. The French, he thinks are much more gentle in their treatment of tame animals than his own countrymen. The driving of horses in Paris might have supplied him with an exception. He states that a great number of the old castles and fine country-houses in France are now tumbling to pieces for want of somebody to inhabit them. This is but an equivocal sign of prosperity. If the French have the privilege of killing game, there is another kind of liberty, of which they would appear, from the following anecdote, to be sadly deprived:

"At Tours," says Mr. C. "I went to get my passport signed in such a way as to allow me to go to England by the way of Calais. I had to wait for some time in the police office. While I sat there, a woman, amongst other persons, came into the office, and upon being asked by one of the clerks what she wanted, approached towards him, holding out a little book. The clerk took hold of the book, and leaned back in his chair to read. It did not strike me what could be the meaning of this; but I observed that the woman eyed him with great anxiety. The clerk looked through the book for some time, without saying any thing; but by and by, all of a sudden, giving a start and darting an indignant look at the woman, he exclaimed, "What, madam! hope for permission to publish a book like this? *Politics* in *love-songs*.—Here, madam, take away your book. Sing of *love*, madam, as much as you please; but of *politics* you must not sing." The case appeared to be this. The woman had composed, and came in compliance with that part of the laws of France which guards against "licentiousness of the press," to have the songbook examined, previous to her beginning to publish it; and it was the discovery of some rhyme which made rather too free with a forbidden subject that caused this officer to indulge in those vehemently loyal expressions, which terrified the poor woman, and which gave me a much more correct idea than I had before, of the state of the press in France."

The French government, however, might have more reason to dread disloyal or liberal *songs*, than any other species of suspicious publications. It is a well known saying--"let me make the ballads of a nation!"---in reference to exciting or swaying the feelings and understandings of the multitude. The recent refusal of the Lord Chamberlain in London to allow Mr. Shee's new tragedy of *Alasco* to be acted, because it contained sentences which might be quoted or held to be levelled against the spirit and system of the Holy Alliance, bears as arbitrary and *legitimate* a character as the conduct of the French police clerk.

Foreign.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 10.

Letters were received this morning, via Marseilles, from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated on the 5th April, communicating news of great importance to Greece, on the authenticity of which the utmost reliance may be placed. It has been known, that for some time past the Pacha of Egypt has been forming large magazines of gunpowder, and of all descriptions of military stores at Grand Cairo, avowedly for the purpose of equipping an army to act against the Christians in the Morea, but more probably with a view of protecting the independence of his own government from the Grand Seignor himself. The advices received this day from Alexandria, state that these magazines had been destroyed by fire, and that three thousand Egyptian soldiers had perished in the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at not less than ten millions of Spanish dollars, and one of the effects of this event will probably be the abandonment of the expedition from Alexandria into the Morea, if his highness the Egyptian Pacha ever seriously intended to waste his resources in a cause so entirely hopeless as the rejunction of Greece to the Ottoman yoke of barbarism. His highness the Captain Pacha had arrived at Alexandria with a part of the Turkish fleet, and the remainder of his naval force was expected soon to join him at that place. It was at Alexandria that the fourth expedition of the Turks against the Christians was to have been fitted out, for at Constantinople the Treasury was not replenished sufficiently with money to enable the government to obtain the necessary supplies for such an important undertaking. The destruction of the magazines at Grand Cairo, will prevent the Pacha of Egypt from furnishing the expedition with warlike stores, and thus it must be either altogether abandoned for this year, or be so defective in every necessary quality as to render the power of the Ottomans during the fourth campaign against the independence of Greece, weaker than ever.

France.—The surveys for a grand canal to establish a communication between the Mediterranean, the ocean and the interior of France, were prosecuting with great activity. The rivers Rhine, Saone, Meurthe, Morelle, Meuse and Mawl will be made to communicate.

South America.—By the arrival of the schooner Scott at Baltimore, in 20 days from Chagres, accounts from Panama to the 20th of May have been received, which confirm those previously received of the capture of Callao and Lima. In consequence of the successes of the Royalists, there was a general panic throughout Panama, the people of which were fearful of an attack from them. It was reported at Panama, that after the Royalists had gained complete possession of the forts of Callao, they shot every third man of the black troops through whose instrumentality the forts had fallen into their hands. This measure was enforced to quell the insubordination which still existed among them on account of not having received any pay for a considerable time past. It was also reported that some of the Patriot Officers had gone over to the Royalists. Bolivar was much impeded in his operations in consequence of wanting money.—*Aurora.*

Mexico.—A letter received in London from Mexico, dated March 13, speaks in very favorable terms of the prospects in that capital. An agreeable change, that writer says, has taken place in that city. "Instead of the Spaniards here buying up all the goods and sending them into the interior for sale at their own prices, the country merchants and shopkeepers are getting into the way of coming to Mexico, and buying assortments of goods on their own accounts. I went the other day into the shop of a Spaniard who advertised to sell cheap goods. This is a sort of proceeding they have not been accustomed to here, all trade having been a mere monopoly. It was crowded with purchasers.—Two things are now occupying public attention here almost entirely. The first is, the Loan to the Government, and the second, the Mining Company, which we have just received advice of from London. If both these operations go forward, they will produce effects on the condition of the country, not to be conceived. The Loan will give the Government all the strength that it wants, and the Mining Company will be the means of distributing wealth throughout the country in every direction." An improvement of the police is spoken of as being much wanted. Neither persons nor property are quite so secure as they should be. The inveterate hatred of the people against the old Spaniards is such that they are hardly safe, and if any serious rumor was to get afloat of Old Spain being disposed to make any fresh attempt against the country, the life of any Spaniard would not be safe for twenty-four hours.—*Com. Adv.*

The following articles appear in one of the late London papers, as translated by Dr. Morrison, from the Pekin Gazette:

CHINA.—In the 126th number of the Pekin Gazette, the Emperor's ministers report that they have divided the list of criminals whose death warrants require his sanction, into seven parts, and have taken the opinion of the astronomical board as to the proper days for his majesty to affix his mark. This is done by drawing a curved line in red ink under the name of the person to be executed. The number of criminals included in this report was 479. His majesty gave orders on the first day that 76 were to be executed within 40 days; on the second, that 65 should suffer in the same period; on the third, 84 within 18 days; on the fourth, 74 within 35 days; on the fifth, 73 within 12 days; on the sixth, 82 from 4 to 9 days; and on the seventh, 25 condemned at court, within the same period. In this list are included only the lighter degree of capital offences, and, as in very atrocious crimes, unless doubt arises respecting the criminal, punishment is inflicted in a very summary manner, no criterion is afforded of the whole number of capital punishments within the year.—Even in cases referred to the Emperor for his decision, the criminal is sometimes put to death before his order can be obtained. His celestial majesty is anxious to repress litigation. In the Caurton Gazette of the 11th Oct. 1822, it is officially announced, that "appeals from the provinces have become so frequent of late, that the Emperor commands strict search to be made to discover all "law-suit-exciting blackguards," who fatten on feuds themselves have enkindled, and when found to punish them severely."

Pekin, July 31, 1823.—"In consequence of the excessive rains which commenced on the 16th instant, I commanded on the 25th that prayers should be offered for fair weather. This morning at day break the clouds began to disperse, for which I feel the deepest gratitude. I command this:—

"One stick of Thibet incense be taken and delivered to my eldest son, that he may go to the "Great Lofty Temple," and with piety and sincerity prostrate himself and return thanks; then let the altar be removed. Send also four sticks of Thibet incense to the Temples of the Seasons, the Winds, the Clouds, and Thunder Gods, and thanks be returned. Let the priests who read prayers be rewarded by the court that superintends the imperial household. Respect this."

In the end of July and the beginning of August, the rains were so excessive in the province of Chea-Keang as to inundate the country, and some tracts of low land were completely under water, so that the people had to betake themselves to the hills; and it is further reported, that in the above province a hill had sunk and a lake formed in its place; the distressed survivors wished to retire to Keang-see province in search of a subsistence but the deputy governor had sent supplies of money to the frontiers, and forbidden the admission of bands of beggars.

Sung-chung-tang, the aged companion of Lord Macartney, has been ordered to Jehol, to preside at a court of inquiry there.

Canton, Sept. 17, 1823.—On the 10th inst. the treasurer waited on the Governor, and informed him that he was going to perform the autumnal sacrifice to the Namhoy God.

On the 11th, the Governor issued, on red paper, a proclamation announcing the congratulations to be paid, and ceremonies to be observed on the 14th instant, being the Emperor's birth day—a day sacred! The anniversary of one of the ten thousand years of his life!!

On that day, at 4 o'clock in the morning all civil and military officers were required, in court dresses, to repair to the hall dedicated to his Majesty, and there perform the prostrations usual on such occasions; and to wear their court dresses three days before, and three days after the birth day; but the 9th and 15th being anniversaries of the deaths of certain members of the imperial family, they are not to wear the garments of joy upon those days. However, to make up the period of days, the court dresses are to be worn until the 19th of September.

On the 11th inst. the Governor, Fooyuen, and all the civil and military officers of the city of Canton, repaired to the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, and performed the autumnal sacrifice before the idol.

Yen-lung, one of the commissioners of custom in the north, has reported to his Majesty a deficiency in the receipt for the current year of 118,000 tales. The Emperor takes occasion to censure all the commissioners, and orders the individual in question to pay the deficiency out of his own property.

The memoirs of the celebrated Goethe, author of the "Sorrows of Werter," which have just appeared in an English dress, excite considerable interest. It is justly observed by the translator, that his narrative which has all the air of a romance, possesses also the truth of history. It will indeed, be found that his juvenile feelings and early attachments are painted in an animated and masterly style—that the character of his family and friends are finely drawn—and that all the scenes of his youth—all his enterprises, in short all the transactions in which he was engaged, are described with a picturesque effect, which render the story unusually interesting.

Since the commencement of the 11th century England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at twenty-six millions!

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

Revolutionary Anecdote.—About the year 1781, a sloop called the Good Intent, known here by the name of "Copper Bottom," was owned by William Rotch, then of this place and others, among whom was said to be the Hon. John Hancock. This vessel for some alleged violation of law, was seized by order of the Board of War, then sitting in Boston. The result of this seizure, which was made by Ichabod Plaisted, the Naval Officer then residing here, is given in the rhymes below. Plaisted, whose genius was rather opaque, had indited a clumsy letter advising the Board of the transaction. Having just sense enough to perceive his own stupidity, he exhibited the letter to a Capt. Dowse, craving his aid in the construction of a more suitable epistle. Dowse took the letter, and the next day produced the following substitute, which Plaisted very gravely approved; and it was accordingly forwarded to the Board.

"GENT.

Your orders respecting the sloop Good Intent I received last night and straightway I went On board of said vessel, and in the State's name Made a seizure thereof; but soon after came some riotous persons, whose names I could mention, On board of said vessel to cause her detention—Lock'd the men I had placed as guards, in the round house, And kept them confined there, as snug as a dormouse. They instantly made what despatch they were able, and soon stripped the vessel of sails, rigging and cable. She'd a cargo on board, of codfish, and *inions*, And a lot of sperm oil, (in good whig's opinions)—Was destined direct for the isle of Jamaica with 2 sets of papers, lest a cruiser should take her. In this state she remains, and I wait further orders—Which I beg you to hasten, to stop new disorders.—I need add no more lest time should be wasted; But remain with respect,

Yours, ICHABOD PLAISTED."

A MAD DOG.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, June 11.

Mr. Editor.—The following circumstance, while it may serve as a warning to the public, exhibits an astonishing specimen of juvenile courage.

A large dog, raving with hydrophobia, being followed by a company of boys, suddenly plunged down the cellar steps of the house of Mr. Joseph Cheeseman, No. 103 Lombardy street. The lady of the house with her infant child on her arm, perceiving his approach rushed to a pantry, and had just time to close the door upon herself and babe. The furious animal made his way through the kitchen and cellar, snapping at every thing that obstructed his course. The lady in great consternation, looked through a small window, and from her place of refuge besought some of the mob who had collected around the cellar door, to come to her assistance; but none had sufficient courage; until a lad about thirteen or fourteen years of age appeared, and with a bravery scarcely equalled by the venerable Putnam when he shot the wolf, descended the steps in pursuit of the rabid animal. The courageous boy found him in a vault where he had bitten the stone and plaster for the space of two feet. Having made a noose in a rope, he approached him, and at the hazard of his life, cast it over his neck,—Dragging the dog after him, he made his way to the cellar steps, which he ascended amid the shouts of the applauding mob, and to the great joy of the liberated mother. The lad completed his triumph by drowning the dog. Several times did the animal snap at him and once bit him, but not so as to draw blood.

The *gas-light* company have put up a lamp in Franklin Square, New-York, to give the citizens a specimen of gas-light. *Aurora.*

Titles.—In the Providence, Rhode Island, Inquirer, the appointment is announced of "The Hon. William Valentine, Inspector General of Beef and Pork." What would Roger Williams, that truly illustrious patriot and statesman, the founder of that state, who "knew not to give flattering titles to men," have said to an *honorable* inspector of beef and pork! *New-York Spectator.*

Do not be deterred from openly espousing the cause which you deem a right one, by the apprehensions of any man's displeasure. Be content with the favour of a *few*, if you cannot obtain that of *many* but by sacrificing your opinions and power of doing good on important points.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk.Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis.	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk. of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	NewBrunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk.&br $5&up.	4½	Eag.bk.payab.at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N.Haven bk. do. do	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5&up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5&up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh.bk.N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	5

294

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1824.

Caucus Convention.—A convention or "Meeting of Delegates from *the different townships* of Lancaster county, friendly to the election of Wm. H. Crawford," took place in Lancaster on the 5th instant, and selected a candidate for elector. The proceedings are published with all due formality in the caucus papers, and have quite a regular and formidable appearance. We expect to see them at large in the next Statesman. In the mean time, we take the following notice of the meeting from that violent Shulze paper, the Lancaster Free Press:—

"*Crawford Meeting.*—Our readers will remember that the Crawford meeting at Columbia recommended a general county meeting of delegates.—Agreeably to that recommendation a meeting did convene on the 5th instant, at the house of Leonard Eichholtz, in this city, consisting—strange to tell!—of the delegates from Columbia, and *one* delegate—aye, ONE single, solitary, self-created, self-constituted delegate—from the city of Lancaster! No meetings were held in any part of the county, excepting in Columbia. Although at the last election we polled *five hundred and four* democratic votes in this city, yet but *one individual* could be found to attend a Crawford meeting, and that one was *unauthorized!* He only represented *himself*, unless we suppose that one individual can *dictate* to five hundred and three democrats! Agreeably to the principles of caucusing this *might* be done, but the people have cast aside such abominable doctrines. The public can now see the sum total of the Crawford party in this county—a powerful party indeed!"

At a public festival, in Philadelphia, last November, James S. Stevenson, Esq. of Allegheny county, gave the following Toast:

"*The Presidency*—In a Congressional Recommendation our state is a Host. In a Congressional Election a mere unit. Honest Pennsylvania, though pre-eminently unambitious, will not "by any indirection" be induced to abandon the usages, which preserves the just weight of her relative number."

From the Carlisle Gazette.

"The Franklin Repository, in noticing the honors which were paid to Mr. John St. Clair, a senator from Fayette county, in Harrisburgh and this place, remarks—"We understand that a supper was given to the above gentleman [Mr. St. Clair] in this place, [Chambersburgh] on Thursday evening last. It would gratify the curiosity of many, to be informed of the meritorious actions that claim these public honors." *We* know of no "meritorious actions" of this gentleman, more than of any other member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives. Perhaps Mr. Harper will be better acquainted with the *object* of "these public honors" hereafter. He *may* possibly have the pleasure of supporting Mr. St. Clair as his candidate for governor, at the next election, in opposition to Gov. Shulze. We should not now be disappointed to see Senator Mahon follow Senator St. Clair's example, and make a tour through Pennsylvania, with a view of being toasted, to pave the way for a seat in Congress, or what would be much more gratifying---*a wig!*"

☞As the above is wholly enigmatical to us, we extract it for the consideration of the gentlemen in this county who honored Mr. Senator St. Clair with the public supper.—*Chambersburgh Repository.*

THE PRESIDENCY.

The friends of Mr. Clay have sent forth a circular from Washington, in which they declare their determination to adhere to him to the end of the presidential contest before the people, convinced that he will be one of the three candidates returned to the house of representatives, and that if he should not, they will hold the balance between the other candidates, control the event of the election, "and secure to the country a republican administration." The circular estimates the electoral votes of Mr. Adams at 51, Mr. Crawford 48, General Jackson 47, Mr. Clay 46, and leaves New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South-Carolina uncertain. This estimate is certainly erroneous. Fewer votes are probably given to Mr. Adams than he will receive.—More are put to the credit of Mr. Crawford than he will, in all human probability, obtain; he can only get the votes of Georgia and Virginia, and may be beaten in the former, if not in the latter, by General Jackson. Mr. Crawford will not succeed in North-Carolina. The estimate is far below the number of votes that General Jackson, even if no further changes in his favor should occur, will *certainly* receive: He will assuredly obtain the votes of Pennsylvania, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and *three* in Maryland. Of all these, we think there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. They amount to 81 electoral votes.

The estimate probably gives Mr. Clay *five* votes more than he will actually receive: but, if the people should not decide the question, we do believe that General Jackson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and *not* Mr. Crwford, will be the three candidates returned to the house of representstives, in the order in which we have named them. But in addition to the 81 electoral votes which *certainly* belong to General Jackson, we think that he will receive those of Delaware, New-Jersey, Missouri, Indiana, and that he stands a good chance for New-York and Ohio. If these not very sanguine calculations should be realized, General Jackson, having 152 electoral votes, will be chosen by the people, by whom, on every fair principle of republicanism, the election ought to be made. Mr. Crawford will not, in our opinion, succeed even in being returned to the house of representatives, and his friends would therefore do well to surrender him at once, and cease to keep the country in a turmoil by a hepeless contest in his favor. *Franklin Gaz.*

We perceive that Walter Lowrie has been appointed one of a committee of correspondence for Butler county. If John Binns and Abner Lacock were upon that committee, it might prove of service, because they have all had experience in correspondence. *Pennsylvanian.*

The *purloined Letter.*—Mr. Lowrie, we have omitted before to mention, has returned to the President the letter purloined from him. Not however, 'till he had derived all the advantage that he could from the stolen property. We think the "ethics" of this senator, we had like to have said gentleman, which a senator should be, cannot be very acceptable to the moral and respectable inhabitants of Pennsylvania. *N. Y. American.*

Since the commencement of the last year, 27 young men have removed from New Lebanon, in the state of New-Yoak, who were liable to do military duty, (of the people called Shakers) and taken up their residence in the town of Hancock, in this state, where they can enjoy the free exercise of their religious opinions, which they are deprived of in the state of New-York. And since the commencement of the present year, all the young men from Watervliet, in the county of Albany, who were liable to do military duty, have removed into said town for the same purpose. *Pittsfield Sun.*

J. P. COBBETT'S "RIDE IN FRANCE."

This is a new work, just published in England, by a son of the celebrated Wm. Cobbett. The following notices of the work, and extracts from it, we copy from the Philadelphia National Gazette.

On the subject of eating, our equestrian experienced with surprise, that a traveller was invited to sit down in the *kitchens* of the French inns, and could make an excellent meal and find good company there. The hostlers were always *polite* and *prompt*, but did not understand what it was to rub and clean a horse thoroughly.

"I remark," says Mr. C. "as I go along that the common people are very civil and obliging. There is nothing uncouth, nothing *boorish* in their manners. They explain to you, as well as they can, what you want to be made acquainted with when you ask them questions; and when they do not exactly comprehend your meaning, they seem as anxious to anticipate it, as if you were not a *stranger*, but rather one to whom they have been used to talk. This is a great merit and a mark of intelligence in the French people. It enables you to *get along* with them, which they cannot well do with us in England. A Frenchman is most completely out of his element in England.—While an Englisman in France, though the country may appear very strange at first, finds, in the courtesy of the people, a great deal to reconcile him to the strangeness of their customs."

This testimony is as just as it is creditable. The following comparison may be well founded; but we suggest that, in the years 1806, 7, 8, the mass of the French people appeared to us to be by no means as comfortably and decently clad as the British.

"The laborers here sometimes catch game in *springes*, without being either whipped or sent to gaol, much less across the seas, for so doing. There is, however, very little to induce them to "poaching," as we call it in England. A French laborer would be a fool, if he could find any delight in prowling about in a coppice, at a time when he might be sleeping at home, in such a house as is the habitation of a laboring man at Briarre, for instance. He may grow hops and make malt without fear of the *exciseman*. There is no need of "pot houses" here, and consequently there are no such things in France. The laborer can sit at home in the evening, because in his house there is enough of *plenty* to give content, and, for the same reason, he can go to bed without being afraid of awaking in misery. The state of the French laborer forms, in short, a perfect contrast with that of the poor ragged creature of the same class in England, who, after a hard day's work, slinks into a "pot house," to seek, in its scene of drunkenness and degradation, refuge from the cheerlessness of his own abode.

"The dress of the laborers in France is good.—They wear, in all parts of the country that I have seen, a smock frock and trowsers, of a blue color, like the dress worn by most of the laborers in the county of Sussex. The garments of the Sussex men, however, are frequently in a state of *raggedness*, which is seldom the case with those of the French.

Mr. Cobbett presents this view of the relative condition of the French and English *farmer*.

"Farming, in France, is not the same bustling, money-making business that it is in England. The farmer here has, like the American farmer, very little anxiety about him. His fortune or welfare does not seem to be so uncertain, as it is, more or less, with the greater part of our active farmers. In the character of a French farmer, there is not that indefatigable pursuit of his employment, without which, in England, a farmer cannot get on. The English farmer is full of care; he cannot do without *money*, and to make that, work must be done by *somebody*. The French farmer has less to do with money. Comparatively speaking, he has scarcely any call for money. The demands upon his purse are not so large or so frequent; and consequently his strivings to obtain money are not so unremitting and so laborious.—There are no "gentlemen farmers" in France.—There are no farmers here who do not with their own hands do some part of all the work which is performed upon their farms. A farmer, in France, works at the head of his men; and while in the fields, he does not, in his dress, seem to be any thing more than a foreman in the business in which he is engaged. In short, to say "gentleman farmer" in French, would be incongruous; it would be putting two words together which would have, in such conjunction, no meaning; no sort of practical sense."

We cannot think, however, that France is the better for not possessing the race of *gentlemen-farmers*, who abound in England, and have chiefly contributed to the acknowledged superiority of the agriculture of the latter country, and the pre-eminent beauty of the landscape. The want of them in France explains in part the oft related difference as to equipages on the roads of the two countries, which is alluded to in this paragraph of Mr. C.

"The greater part of the travellers that I have met on my way from Calais to Paris, and thence towards Lyons, have been English people, excepting those who travel by diligence or coach. By travellers, I mean persons travelling in their own carriages. I have seen a great many English people travelling with fine English carriages and horses; but very few of the French have I seen with any thing like an equipage. Within the city of Paris even, there are very few persons that ride in their carriages compared to what there are in London."

The laborer in France, according to Mr. Cobbett, earns from 15 to 30 sous a day, the employer generally finding him in food. The price of a good farmer's horse is from 200 to 300 francs---40 to 60 dollars: and of a good cow, from 12 to 14 dollars.---Household manufactures are common among the peasantry. Their *wooden* shoes, Mr. Cobbett represents as lighter, very little more stiff, and a better security against wet than the *nailed* shoes of the British laborer. The French, he thinks are much more gentle in their treatment of tame animals than his own countrymen. The driving of horses in Paris might have supplied him with an exception. He states that a great number of the old castles and fine country-houses in France are now tumbling to pieces for want of somebody to inhabit them. This is but an equivocal sign of prosperity. If the French have the privilege of killing game, there is another kind of liberty, of which they would appear, from the following anecdote, to be sadly deprived:

"At Tours," says Mr. C. "I went to get my passport signed in such a way as to allow me to go to England by the way of Calais. I had to wait for some time in the police office. While I sat there, a woman, amongst other persons, came into the office, and upon being asked by one of the clerks what she wanted, approached towards him, holding out a little book. The clerk took hold of the book, and leaned back in his chair to read. It did not strike me what could be the meaning of this; but I observed that the woman eyed him with great anxiety. The clerk looked through the book for some time, without saying any thing; but by and by, all of a sudden, giving a start and darting an indignant look at the woman, he exclaimed, "What, madam! hope for permission to publish a book like this? *Politics* in *love-songs.*—Here, madam, take away your book. Sing of *love*, madam, as much as you please; but of *politics* you must not sing." The case appeared to be this. The woman sold *song-books*, and came in compliance with that part of the laws of France which guards against "licentiousness of the press," to have the song-book examined, previous to her beginning to publish it; and it was the discovery of some rhyme which made rather too free with a forbidden subject that caused this officer to indulge in those vehemently loyal expressions, which terrified the poor woman, and which gave me a much more correct idea than I had before, of the state of the press in France."

The French government, however, might have more reason to dread disloyal or liberal *songs*, than any other species of suspicious publications. It is a well known saying--"let me make the ballads of a nation!"---in reference to exciting or swaying the feelings and understandings of the multitude. The recent refusal of the Lord Chamberlain in London to allow Mr. Shee's new tragedy of *Alasco* to be acted, because it contained sentences which might be quoted or held to be levelled against the spirit and system of the Holy Alliance, bears as arbitrary and *legitimate* a character as the conduct of the French police clerk.

Foreign.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 10.

Letters were received this morning, via Marseilles, from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated on the 5th April, communicating news of great importance to Greece, on the authenticity of which the utmost reliance may be placed. It has been known, that for some time past the Pacha of Egypt has been forming large magazines of gunpowder, and of all descriptions of military stores at Grand Cairo, avowedly for the purpose of equipping an army to act against the Christians in the Morea, but more probably with a view of protecting the independence of his own government from the Grand Seignor himself. The advices received this day from Alexandria, state that these magazines had been destroyed by fire, and that three thousand Egyptian soldiers had perished in the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at not less than ten millions of Spanish dollars, and one of the effects of this event will probably be the abandonment of the expedition from Alexandria into the Morea, if his highness the Egyptian Pacha ever seriously intended to waste his resources in a cause so entirely hopeless as the rejunction of Greece to the Ottoman yoke of barbarism. His highness the Captain Pacha had arrived at Alexandria with a part of the Turkish fleet, and the remainder of his naval force was expected soon to join him at that place. It was at Alexandria that the fourth expedition of the Turks against the Christians was to have been fitted out, for at Constantinople the Treasury was not replenished sufficiently with money to enable the government to obtain the necessary supplies for such an important undertaking. The destruction of the magazines at Grand Cairo, will prevent the Pacha of Egypt from furnishing the expedition with warlike stores, and thus it must be either altogether abandoned for this year, or be so defective in every necessary quality as to render the power of the Ottomans during the fourth campaign against the independence of Greece, weaker than ever.

France.—The surveys for a grand canal to establish a communication between the Mediterranean, the ocean and the interior of France, were prosecuting with great activity. The rivers Rhine, Saone, Meurthe, Morelle, Meuse and Mawl will be made to communicate.

South America.—By the arrival of the schooner Scott at Baltimore, in 20 days from Chagres, accounts from Panama to the 20th of May have been received, which confirm those previously received of the capture of Callao and Lima. In consequence of the successes of the Royalists, there was a general panic throughout Panama, the people of which were fearful of an attack from them. It was reported at Panama, that after the Royalists had gained complete possession of the forts of Callao, they shot every third man of the black troops through whose instrumentality the forts had fallen into their hands. This measure was enforced to quell the insubordination which still existed among them on account of not having received any pay for a considerable time past. It was also reported that some of the Patriot Officers had gone over to the Royalists. Bolivar was much impeded in his operations in consequence of wanting money.—*Aurora.*

Mexico.—A letter received in London from Mexico, dated March 13, speaks in very favorable terms of the prospects in that capital. An agreeable change, that writer says, has taken place in that city. "Instead of the Spaniards here buying up all the goods and sending them into the interior for sale at their own prices, the country merchants and shopkeepers are getting into the way of coming to Mexico, and buying assortments of goods on their own accounts. I went the other day into the shop of a Spaniard who advertised to sell cheap goods. This is a sort of proceeding they have not been accustomed to here, all trade having been a mere monopoly. It was crowded with purchasers.—Two things are now occupying public attention here almost entirely. The first is, the Loan to the Government, and the second, the Mining Company, which we have just received advice of from London. If both these operations go forward, they will produce effects on the condition of the country, not to be conceived. The Loan will give the Government all the strength that it wants, and the Mining Company will be the means of distributing wealth throughout the country in every direction." An improvement of the police is spoken of as being much wanted. Neither persons nor property are quite so secure as they should be. The inveterate hatred of the people against the old Spaniards is such that they are hardly safe, and if any serious rumor was to get afloat of Old Spain being disposed to make any fresh attempt against the country, the life of any Spaniard would not be safe for twenty-four hours.—*Com. Adv.*

The following articles appear in one of the late London papers, as translated by Dr. Morrison, from the Pekin Gazette:

CHINA.—In the 126th number of the Pekin Gazette, the Emperor's ministers report that they have divided the list of criminals whose death warrants require his sanction, into seven parts, and have taken the opinion of the astronomical board as to the proper days for his majesty to affix his mark. This is done by drawing a curved line in red ink under the name of the person to be executed. The number of criminals included in this report was 479. His majesty gave orders on the first day that 76 were to be executed within 40 days: on the second, that 65 should suffer in the same period; on the third, 84 within 18 days; on the fourth, 74 within 35 days; on the fifth, 73 within 12 days; on the sixth, 82 from 4 to 9 days; and on the seventh, 25 condemned at court, within the same period. In this list are included only the lighter degree of capital offences, and, as in very atrocious crimes, unless doubt arises respecting the criminal, punishment is inflicted in a very summary manner, no criterion is afforded of the whole number of capital punishments within the year.—Even in cases referred to the Emperor for his decision, the criminal is sometimes put to death before his order can be obtained. His celestial majesty is anxious to repress litigation. In the Caurton Gazette of the 11th Oct. 1822, it is officially announced, that "appeals from the provinces have become so frequent of late, that the Emperor commands strict search to be made to discover all "law-suit-exciting blackguards," who fatten on feuds themselves have enkindled, and when found to punish them severely."

Pekin, July 31, 1823.—"In consequence of the excessive rains which commenced on the 16th instant, I commanded on the 25th that prayers should be offered for fair weather. This morning at day break the clouds began to disperse, for which I feel the deepest gratitude. I command this:—

"One stick of Thibet incense be taken and delivered to my eldest son, that he may go to the "Great Lofty Temple," and with piety and sincerity prostrate himself and return thanks; then let the altar be removed. Send also four sticks of Thibet incense to the Temples of the Seasons, the Winds, the Clouds, and Thunder Gods, and thanks be returned. Let the priests who read prayers be rewarded by the court that superintends the imperial household. Respect this."

In the end of July and the beginning of August, the rains were so excessive in the province of Chea-Keang as to inundate the country, and some tracts of low land were completely under water, so that the people had to betake themselves to the hills; and it is further reported, that in the above province a hill had sunk and a lake formed in its place; the distressed survivors wished to retire to Keang-see province in search of a subsistence but the deputy governor had sent supplies of money to the frontiers, and forbidden the admission of bands of beggars.

Sung-chung-tang, the aged companion of Lord Macartney, has been ordered to Jehol, to preside at a court of inquiry there.

Canton, Sept. 17, 1823.—On the 10th inst. the treasurer waited on the Governor, and informed him that he was going to perform the autumnal sacrifice to the Namhoy God.

On the 11th, the Governor issued, on red paper, a proclamation announcing the congratulations to be paid, and ceremonies to be observed on the 14th instant, being the Emperor's birth day—a day sacred! The anniversary of one of the ten thousand years of his life!!

On that day, at 4 o'clock in the morning all civil and military officers were required, in court dresses, to repair to the hall dedicated to his Majesty, and there perform the prostrations usual on such occasions; and to wear their court dresses three days before, and three days after the birth day; but the 9th and 15th being anniversaries of the deaths of certain members of the imperial family, they are not to wear the garments of joy upon those days. However, to make up the period of days, the court dresses are to be worn until the 19th of September.

On the 11th inst. the Governor, Fooyuen, and all the civil and military officers of the city of Canton, repaired to the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, and performed the autumnal sacrifice before the idol.

Yen-lung, one of the commissioners of custom in the north, has reported to his Majesty a deficiency in the receipt for the current year of 118,000 tales. The Emperor takes occasion to censure all the commissioners, and orders the individual in question to pay the deficiency out of his own property.

The memoirs of the celebrated Goethe, author of the "Sorrows of Werter," which have just appeared in an English dress, excite considerable interest. It is justly observed by the translator, that his narrative which has all the air of a romance, possesses also the truth of history. It will indeed, be found that his juvenile feelings and early attachments are painted in an animated and masterly style—that the character of his family and friends are finely drawn—and that all the scenes of his youth—all his enterprises, in short all the transactions in which he was engaged, are described with a picturesque effect, which render the story unusually interesting.

Since the commencement of the 11th century England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at twenty-six millions!

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

Revolutionary Anecdote.—About the year 1781, a sloop called the Good Intent, known here by the name of "Copper Bottom," was owned by William Rotch, then of this place and others, among whom was said to be the Hon. John Hancock. This vessel for some alleged violation of law, was seized by order of the Board of War, then sitting in Boston. The result of this seizure, which was made by Ichabod Plaisted, the Naval Officer then residing here, is given in the rhymes below. Plaisted, whose genius was rather opaque, had indited a clumsy letter advising the Board of the transaction. Having just sense enough to perceive his own stupidity, he exhibited the letter to a Capt. Dowse, craving his aid in the construction of a more suitable epistle. Dowse took the letter, and the next day produced the following substitute, which Plaisted very gravely approved; and it was accordingly forwarded to the Board.

"GENT.

Your orders respecting the sloop Good Intent I received last night and straightway I went On board of said vessel, and in the State's name Made a seizure thereof; but soon after came some riotous persons, whose names I could mention, On board of said vessel to cause her detention—Lock'd the men I had placed as guards, in the round house, And kept them confined there, as snug as a dormouse. They instantly made what despatch they were able, and soon stripped the vessel of sails, rigging and cable. She'd a cargo on board, of codfish, and *inions*, And a lot of sperm oil, (in good whig's opinions)—Was destined direct for the isle of Jamaica with 2 sets of papers, lest a cruiser should take her. In this state she remains, and I wait further orders—Which I beg you to hasten, to stop new disorders.—I need add no more lest time should be wasted; But remain with respect,

Yours, ICHABOD PLAISTED."

A MAD DOG.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, June 11.

Mr. Editor.—The following circumstance, while it may serve as a warning to the public, exhibits an astonishing specimen of juvenile courage.

A large dog, raving with hydrophobia, being followed by a company of boys, suddenly plunged down the cellar steps of the house of Mr. Joseph Cheesman, No. 103 Lombardy street. The lady of the house with her infant child on her arm, perceiving his approach rushed to a pantry, and had just time to close the door upon herself and babe. The furious animal made his way through the kitchen and cellar, snapping at every thing that obstructed his course. The lady in great consternation, looked through a small window, and from her place of refuge besought some of the mob who had collected around the cellar door, to come to her assistance; but none had sufficient courage; until a lad about thirteen or fourteen years of age appeared, and with a bravery scarcely equalled by the venerable Putnam when he shot the wolf, descended the steps in pursuit of the rabid animal. The courageous boy found him in a vault where he had bitten the stone and plaster for the space of two feet. Having made a noose in a rope, he approached him, and at the hazard of his life, cast it over his neck,—Dragging the dog after him, he made his way to the cellar steps, which he ascended amid the shouts of the applauding mob, and to the great joy of the liberated mother. The lad completed his triumph by drowning the dog. Several times did the animal snap at him and once bit him, but not so as to draw blood.

The *gas-light* company have put up a lamp in Franklin Square, New-York, to give the citizens a specimen of gas-light. *Aurora.*

Titles.—In the Providence, Rhode Island, Inquirer, the appointment is announced of "The Hon. William Valentine, Inspector General of Beef and Pork." What would Roger Williams, that truly illustrious patriot and statesman, the founder of that state, who "knew not to give flattering titles to men," have said to an *honorable* inspector of beef and pork! *New-York Spectator.*

Do not be deterred from openly espousing the cause which you deem a right one, by the apprehensions of any man's displeasure. Be content with the favour of a *few*, if you cannot obtain that of *many* but by sacrificing your opinions and power of doing good on important points.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis.	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	NewBrunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrencb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk.&br $5&up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N.Y.	par
South Carolina.		N.Haven bk. do. do	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5&up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5&up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	5
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	5

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1824.

The Investigation.—The Intelligencer of the 17th, says "The committee completed the examination of all the witnesses yesterday, except they shall grant the application of Mr. Edwards, to request the attendance of the Hon. Rufus King; which we understand is not probable; so that the Report may be expected in a few days." One or two ladies were examined as evidence.

Fourth of July.—Animated preparations appear to be making throughout the state, to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence. The occasion will no doubt be embraced by the friends of the different presidential candidates, to exhibit their numbers and proclaim their sentiments.

Mr. John M'Farland, late editor of the Harrisburgh Commonwealth, issued on Tuesday last in this city, the first number of a weekly paper, entitled the "*Allegheny Democrat, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.*" The Democrat supports Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

It must be gratifying to the caucus men to witness the *perfect unanimity* that prevails *among* their party in the city of Lancaster. We trust no undue efforts will be made by the Jacksonites of that city to *divide* the caucus party there—let it remain *one* and indivisible—"a host" in a caucus—in an election by the people "a mere unit."

A caucus meeting, in Philadelphia, has resolved to send delegates to *Harrisburgh*, to nominate an electoral ticket.

The Washington City Gazette says:—"General Jackson has no right to complain of the decrease of his popularity." True:—his popularity is *increasing*.

Mr. Adams and the Tariff.

The Richmond Whig asserts, "It is with the utmost satisfaction that we can assure the people of Virginia, that J. Q. Adams is *opposed* to this ruinous policy. We have the best evidence of the fact."

The Editor of the Sentinel, printed at Troy, N.Y. says, "We assert, upon good authority, that Mr. Adams is, and has been all along, a friend to the Tariff policy. He was applied to in a formal way, by some persons of South-Carolina, for his opinion concerning the policy of the new Tariff, and he unequivocally declared himself to be in favor of it."

Shop Tax.—Suits were in one day commenced against 800 retailers of the city and 400 of the county of Philadelphia, who refused to take out licenses under the act of assembly laying a tax on retailers of foreign merchandise. At a public meeting, the retailers had resolved to test the constitutionality of the act imposing this tax, by submitting it "to a tribunal competent to decide thereon."

Benevolence.—The citizens of Philadelphia have collected and transmitted to the sufferers by the late fire at New-Castle, Delaware, the sum of $3061.

The President is censured for pardoning Perez, a pirate, sentenced to death at New-York—but it is said there was some uncertainty in the mind of the principal evidence, as to the person of the prisoner.

"*The Black Catalogue.*" Under this head a western editor publishes a list of his runaway delinquent subscribers—"the dose, (says he) to be repeated quarterly, until it shall have the desired effect."

On the 26th ult. Maj. O'Fallon, U. S. Indian Agent, left St. Louis for Council Bluffs, to meet there the mission from Mexico.

Mail Robber.—During the last fall several robberies of the mail took place on the road between Cincinnati and Chillicothe, Ohio. The perpetrator, it is supposed, has at length been discovered: strong circumstances fixing suspicion on John Hall, a post-rider, he has been apprehended, and imprisoned for trial.

David and Robert Shields have been tried at Paris, Ky. for the murder of M'Cormack. Contrary to all expectation they were pronounced "*not guilty.*" The trial occupied nine days. The Maysville Eagle, speaking of this result, says, "Our respect for the great palladium of personal liberty, (the trial by jury) induces us to forbear comment. Such, however, is the strength of public feeling in Bourbon, that on Friday night last, the jurors were buried in effigy, and the Rogue's March beat over the grave."

A young man named Lloyd, in England, for a wager of 60 sovereigns, walked 32 miles in 8 hours, *backwards.*

FLORIDA JUDICIARY.

Mobile, (Alabama,) May 21.—A letter from Pensacola, of the 14th inst. gives an account of what the writer considers high-handed measures.

It appears that a cause was trying between two individuals, who had mutually chosen a jury from the country, and the judge (Brackenridge) charged them against the party for whom they returned a verdict. The next day the jurors were discharged, and on presentation of their bills, the Marshal refused to pay them; making a distinction between serving in United States' causes and those of the territory. It was urged that the grand jurors, similarly situated, had received their pay. The District attorney applied for a rule against the Marshal, to compel him to pay them. The Judge refused, alleging that it was an extra-official interference in behalf of the jurors, who had incurred expenses "upon a newspaper promise of payment," and for thus daring to intercede for the people, an attempt was made to expel the Attorney from the bar; and a rule to shew cause, was granted by the Judge in his absence. The next morning, the Attorney moved to expunge the proceeding from the records, upon several grounds; on naming the second—that the Judge, was his enemy, and Incompetent to try him, and the Attorney tendered respectable affidavits to prove his partiality, the Judge ordered him to sit down; he did not instantly drop, and the Judge sent him to the old filthy Spanish prison, which had long been uninhabited.

A respectable inhabitant accompanied him. The Marshal was soon despatched to bring him back, but he refused to return until the three hours had elapsed, for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned, unless the sentence and order of commitment had been rescinded, and he could see some evidence of it.

The Judge ordered him to be brought by force—it was done. The Judge then fined the Attorney fifty dollars, for not coming *quicker*, and the inhabitants *paid it*. If this statement be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, what will the President say? We can easily anticipate the indignance with which he will frown upon the persecutors of the persevering friend of the industrious farmers of Escambia.

Allegheny county.—The delegates of the democratic caucusites of this county have nominated *James S. Stevenson*, a candidate for Congress, in the place of *Walter Forward*, the present member. It does not appear why this change should have been made. Mr. Stevenson was in favor of a caucus being held at Washington last winter, and openly declared, that, of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress opposed to the caucus, not more than five could obtain a re-election. Mr. Forward attended the caucus. So that upon this ground the gentlemen stand about equal.—In point of talent Mr. Forward is far the superior.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Hezekiah Davis, Esq. who was nominated as a presidential elector by the little Crawford meeting of *nine*, in Chester county, has publicly "*declined that honor.*"

Franklin Gaz.

Items—Gleaned.

A drowned man was found, in the Ohio river, about two miles above this place. He was naked, and had an iron yoke of 9 pounds weight round his neck—was supposed to be a soldier, who had been drowned at Pittsburgh, on the 6th inst.—*Beav. Arg.*

Suicide.—*Jeremiah Dunn*, formerly of this county, put a period to his existence last week, in Warren county, by suspending himself in the barn with a plough line. Mr. Dunn was one of the jurors that passed upon the case of Jacob Hook, charged with murder. As a citizen he had always sustained an excellent character. *Meadville Messenger.*

Jacob Hay, Esq. has been elected President of the York Bank, in the room of David Cassat, Esq. deceased. *Lancaster Journal.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The Philadelphia Register states, that the effective force now employed on this canal is about equal to 1000 men, viz:—810 men and 150 horses on Mr. Randal's contract, and 30 men on Messrs. Dexter & Co's contract. This force is exclusive of the men employed in the quarries at Chester, under Mr. Randal's contract. The number of cubic yards of earth already removed from the deep cut by Mr. Randal, amounts to about one twenty-third part of the whole quantity to be excavated by him.

Floating Museum.—A strong Canal boat has been fitted up as a Museum, containing wax figures, paintings, specimens of natural history, &c. at Troy, and will proceed to the west, on the Canal, stopping at all the towns and villages on the borders to exhibit the curiosities. This is a new branch of canal trade, and we presume the Grand Caravan of animals, consisting of the Lion, Elephant, &c. will make a similar tour for health and profit. *Nat. Adv.*

The steam tow boat *Hercules*, built at Montreal for the purpose of towing up merchant vessels to that port, is found to equal the most sanguine expectation. The ship Margaret, recently arrived from Liverpool, was towed up in forty-eight hours, a distance of about 180 miles; a part of the way there is a very rapid current to contend against.

Midshipman Barney, who was indicted for the murder of a sailor on board the schooner Blue Eyed Mary, at the quarantine ground of New-York, last summer, was put to trial on the 1st instant, at Richmond, Staten Island. After two days' patient investigation of the charge, he was acquitted.

The opposition lines of steam boats, from N. York to Brunswick, have reduced their fare to nothing, and a dinner in the bargain!

Commerce of the North River.—Taking an excursion yesterday in the afternoon, of a few miles up the Hudson, we counted at one view, *seventy-five* upward bound vessels under full sail.—*N. Y. C. Ad.*

Buffalo, June 9.—On Thursday last, there arrived in this village, *seventy persons*, by stage, in the course of the afternoon and evening. Many of these were emigrants for the west; others were visiters to the Falls, &c. The crowd of strangers is at this time much greater in our village, than has been usual at so early a period of the season.

The name of a captain in the Navy, says a New-York paper, has been stricken from the list, in consequence of information of a singular nature, laid before the head of that department. *Lanc. Jour.*

Cheating.—At the spring term of the superior court of Petersburgh, Virginia, a man by the name of Joseph Santee was convicted of cheating at cards, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in jail, and to pay a fine of forty dollars.

Munificent Recompense.—The Legislature of Rhode Island have allowed $400 to the Governor, and $200 to the Lieutenant Governor, for their services during the past year—at the same time, $300 were allowed to a committee, for forming a constitution. If the services of public officers in that state, are really paid by these paltry sums, it would perhaps be worth inquiring how they manage these things there. *U. S. Gaz.*

Charleston, June 7.—Twelve Passengers, (men, women and children) from Berne, in Switzerland, arrived here on Saturday, in the brig *Sublime*, from Havre. Their destination is Vevay, in the state of Indiana, where others of their countrymen are now located, engaged in their primitive occupation, the cultivation of the vine. They are desirous of proceeding by the way of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and may need a helping hand to assist them on their journey. We feel persuaded that no one possessing the ability, and aware of the ingenuousness and purity of their character, would willingly withhold it. Their appearance in our streets, in the pastoral costume of their native country, excited much interest and attention.

A gentleman shepherd and shepherdess with a shepherd's dog, arrived at Charleston lately, on their way to the plantation of Col. Breithaupt, who is establishing a considerable sheep walk, in the 'Pine wood range,' South Carolina.

Shaker Societies.—It appears from a statement in the Salem Gazette, that this singular people are rapidly increasing in the United States. They have already sixteen different societies in the following states, viz. New-York 2, at Lebanon and Watervliet, about 800 members; Massachusetts 4, at Hancock, Tyringham, Harvard, and Shirley, about 750 members; Connecticut 1, at Enfield, 200; New-Hampshire 2, at Enfield and Canterbury, 400; Maine 2, at Alfred and New-Gloucester, 350; Ohio 2, at Union Village and Watervliet, 700; Kentucky 2, at Pleasant Hill and South Union 900; Indiana, at West Union, 200 members—making in the whole about 4,300 persons. The first society was established at New-Lebanon in this state, about two miles from Lebanon Springs, now one of the most Fashionable resorts for pleasure in our country. *N. York D. Adv.*

Worthy of Record.—On Sunday last, Mr. Frink Roberts, of this city, held up for baptism at the First Church in Chauncey Place, his *ninth* son, to whom he gave the name of *John Quincy Adams*. This child was born with two teeth. On the same day, five others of his sons received the names of *Elbridge Gerry, William Eustis, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe* and *Andrew Jackson*. A correspondent remarks that the above compliment can hardly be matched in the United States. *Boston Pat.*

Guatimala.—The Province of Guatimala has sent two Commissioners to the United States, who have arrived at Newport from the Bay of Honduras. We know not the object of their mission, but we have only to observe that they represent a very important section of country—a section that Great Britain has a steady and fixed eye upon as affording a key to the Pacific. *N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

A young girl laboring under a fit of insanity, in England, lately hung her brother 7 years old, in a hope of sending him to heaven. She was tried and acquitted.

Singular whirlwind.—New-Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 18th May, was visited by a whirlwind. A heavy dark cloud, in the form of an inverted sugar-loaf, approached and burst upon a part of the town, with tremendous and irresistible effects on the small space where it descended. The roof and second story of a brick house were taken off; a 2 story wooden house prostrated; several houses unroofed; 4 or 5 out-houses blown down; a new frame building lifted and thrown into the street, &c. Providentially no lives were lost. Its force was almost as great and evanescent as that of electricity. In two minutes after the roar and crash, all was silent and calm, and the citizens were surveying with astonishment the ruins caused by this awful and destructive operation of nature. *N. Y. Statesman.*

Col. Trumbull's great painting of Washington resigning his commission as commander in chief of the Armies of the United States to congress, we learn by a New-York paper, will shortly be exhibited in that city.

Three sisters in Virginia recently had twins.—The six children were well, and were all heard to cry in concert. Admirable music!

In New-York, Mr. Booth, the actor, became suddenly deranged, and chased Mr. Wallack with a knife: he has recovered. The night preceding he played Othello; poor Desdemona must still tremble; had his derangement then taken place, he might in earnest have "put out the light."

A slave at Lynchburgh, Va. refused to work; his master threatened to strike him, when the black man ran against a wall and fractured his scull so that he died.

A slave near Cheraw, S. C. refused to work; the overseer, Burwell Hancock, struck him; the negro exasperated, struck the overseer with his hoe, and laid him dead at his feet; then fled, but was overtaken on Friday, tried and executed on Saturday, and his head cut off and put on a pole.

The account is confirmed that Maria Louisa, late Empress, is married to Count Nyperg, her Chamberlain. *Village Record.*

It appears that the Holy Alliance entertains the idea of restoring the Knights of Malta to something like the rank which they formerly held in Europe, and of ceding to them one of the Islands of the Archipelago.

A monumental pillar, 65 feet high, surmounted with a lantern, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, to the memory of *General Brock.*

The London Morning Herald, of the 7th May, says that a Mammoth, similar to the one of Siberia, has lately been discovered in the County of Sussex, near London, the different bones of which when collected, formed almost a complete skeleton of the height of 15 feet.

The Unitarians' Marriage Bill was lost in the House of Lords, after much debate, on the 4th of May.

One hundred and sixty steam vessels, are at present employed in Great Britain.

A Murder was committed in Montgomery county, in this state, (Kentucky,) on Sunday, the 30th May, by a Mrs. Richardson, on her husband. They had lately removed from Bourbon, and in a quarrel between them, she seized a loaded gun, and discharged its contents at him, which lodged in his body. He died on the Tuesday following. She is now in jail, to await her trial at the circuit court, which commenced in Montgomery yesterday. *Lex. Monitor.*

Another Murder.—Elijah Walton was murdered in Henderson county, the 22d ult. by a company of six men, calling themselves *Regulators*. The act is said to have been done in the most deliberate manner. The Regulators charged Walton with attempting to decoy off a negro. But it was understood the real cause of their hostility was his having *sued* two of them, for a considerable sum of money. This is *relief* with a vengeance. *The suit*, we suppose, *abates by the death of the plaintiff.*—Calvin Sugg, one of the perpetrators, has been taken. *Ky. Commentator.*

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting, held at Mr. Crossan's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, 22d June, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an Apprentices' Library,

DAVID MACLEAN was appointed Chairman,

And THOMAS BAKEWELL, Secretary,

It was Resolved unanimously, That it is expedient to establish a Library for the use of Apprentices and other Minors who may be employed in the various mechanical or manufacturing establishments in this City and its immediate vicinity.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. H. Lambdin, David Maclean and Thomas Bakewell, be appointed a committee to prepare the Constitution of a Society for the above purpose, and that they be requested to report the same to a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the newspapers of this city.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned to the same place on Tuesday evening next, the 29th inst. at half past seven o'clock, at which time and place gentlemen friendly to the object are requested to attend.

DAVID MACLEAN, *Chairman.*

THOMAS BAKEWELL, *Secretary.*

For the Gazette.

THE CAUCUSITES IN A QUANDARY.

To Dine, or not to dine—that is the question.—The friends of Mr. Crawford, in Allegheny county, have exerted all their industry and ingenuity to make a favorable display of their strength, on the anniversary of our Independence. Their first effort was to procure an amalgamation with the Jackson democrats on that day, with a stipulation of a political armistice: this, however, the Jacksonites declined. They then exerted themselves to discover what number favorable to Mr. Crawford, could be collected by the temptation of a cheap dinner and plenty of liquor. Finding the *possible number* very small—so small as to bring the cause of the caucus into ridicule—they now have the subject under serious consideration, some of the knowing ones among them thinking it more prudent not to proclaim their weakness by dining together.

Let them act as they may think best. We, however, hereby give them notice, that if they dine together, we will proclaim their number; and if they shall not dine together, we will consider it as a very expressive acknowledgment of their weakness.

R.

Married,

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Charles B. Macguire, Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, to Miss ANNA MARIA EKIN, both of this city.

On the 23d inst. by Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, to Miss NANCY BOYD, both of this city.

Western University of Pa.

A COMMENCEMENT will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. The Procession will move from the University buildings at half past 9, A. M.

The Trustees are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, on that morning, at 9 o'clock.

June 18—2t.

Cincinnati Steam Mill

LOTTERY,

FIRST CLASS.

S. Patterson and James Reynolds,

COMMISSIONERS.

J. and G. R. Gilmore,

AGENTS.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	do of	5,000	is	5,000
1	do of	2,000	is	2,000
5	Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
12	do of	500	is	6,000
20	do of	100	is	2,000
50	do of	50	is	2,500
80	do of	20	is	1,600
200	do of	15	is	3,000
3575	do of	12	is	42,900
3945	Prizes			$80,000
4055	Blanks			
8000	Tickets, at	$10	is	$80,000

THE Legislature of Ohio, taking into consideration the immense public and private loss sustained by the destruction, of the *Cincinnati Steam Mill*, by fire, passed a law authorizing the individual sufferers to raise by lottery the sum of $30,000, to be applied towards rebuilding the establishment. Commissioners and agents of the first respectability have been appointed to superintend and manage the lottery, all of whom have given ample security, and every precaution taken to ensure the approbation of those who think proper to purchase tickets, which are now offered at the original prices. All prizes will be paid (if required) where the tickets were sold.

TICKETS $10,

Halves $5 00 | Quarters $2 50

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

TOWNE'S OFFICE,

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

And at the Auction and Commission Store of

DAVIS & HANSON,

Front Street, Pittsburgh.

June 25—tf.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO BOYS of from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the CHAIR-MAKING BUSINESS, and one to learn PAINTING and GILDING, are wanted immediately by the subscriber. None need apply but boys from the country, of good character.

Henry Beares.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1824—3t.

American Sunday School Union.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

THE Managers of the American Sunday School Union intend to commence a monthly Magazine on the first day of July next.

The object of this work will be, to give a summary record of the proceedings of the American Sunday School Union, and its auxiliary and kindred societies, in all parts of the world; to make public the best method of conducting Sabbath Schools, admitting the discussion of such questions as relate to their management; to notice and review, with particular reference to their tendency, juvenile books, and such as treat on subjects of education, to give such hints on *training up children in the way of the Lord*, as are suited to the *family circle* as well as the Sabbath School, to insert such well authenticated facts, anecdotes, and memoirs of pious youth, as tend to exhibit the power of divine truth, encourage parents and Sabbath School Teachers, and interest the minds of the pious; and, finally, to animate its readers of all classes, to take their part in the prayers and labors necessary for the religious education of the rising generation.

The value of Sabbath Schools has been strikingly displayed as reforming and preventing juvenile delinquency, especially in our larger towns, and there is scarcely a respectable member of society, who has not in some way or other signified his approbation of their results. But the Managers of the A. S. S. U. wish to bring these Schools more immediately into the notice of all the families in our land, feeling confident that what has formerly commanded but cold assent, will so gain upon their affections, as to secure for it their cordial esteem and ardent support. The Managers, therefore, solicit an audience, in all our families, for their silent messenger, whose monthly visits, they hope, will both edify and please.

TERMS.

I. A Number, consisting of 32 octavo pages, printed on fine paper with a good type, will be published on the first day of every month, making one volume of about 390 pages in a year.

II The price of the work will be *one dollar and fifty cents* per annum, payable on the reception of the 6th Number.

III. Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than one year, and notices of discontinuance must be given before the publication of the eleventh Number of a volume.

IV. Societies or individuals, paying for six copies, may receive a seventh copy gratis.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.—Those who procure them are requested to transmit a list of their names and places of residence, stating the mode of conveyance, written in a fair hand, to A. Claxton, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, at the Depository, No 29, North Fourth street, Philadelphia

Communications suited to the design and plan of this work will be thankfully received.

June 25—3t.

FOR SALE,

THE

IRON-WORKS,

SITUATED, on Decker's Creek in Monongalia county, Virginia, formerly owned and occupied by John Stealey. These Works are about four miles from Morgantown, on the Monongahela River, and consist of

A Furnace, Two Forges,

AND

A ROLLING MILL.

There are attached to these Works a good

STONE GRIST MILL.

A Saw Mill, and about 1000 Acres of Land.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person disposed to purchase will examine the property. A liberal credit will be given for a portion of the purchase money, the payment being *well* secured.

Jesse Evans.

Fayette county, Pa. June 18, 1824.—3t.*

N. B. If the above Works be not sold before the 1st day of August next, they will be for rent.

Crape, Silk & Fancy Goods.

Fresh Summer Assortment.

PLAIN and figured *Canton Crapes*, figured *Crape Robes*, *French Crapes*, *Crape Scarfs*, } *Assorted Colors.*

Green & red, red & blue & black *Senshaws*,
Pink, blue and black *Sarcenets*.
Plaid and twilled dress, and black mantua
Mazarini blue and black figured
Green and white Florence } SILKS.

India and French Satins.

Washington, Eagle, Jackson, Clay, and a variety of other BLACK SILK VESTINGS

Men's and Women's white and black silk *Hose and Gloves*—*Plaid Bombazines*—*Cambric Linens*—*Long Lawns*. A great variety of silk, gauze, plaid, merino and Zelia *Handkerchiefs*—fine fig'd and plain Swiss *Muslins*—linen, pattinet and cotton *Laces*—white and black lace *Veils*, and rich lace *Collarets* and *Ruffs*. A large variety of watch, mantua, satin and fancy *Ribbons*—new style *Calicoes*—*Painted Muslins* and *Ginghams*—a few fine *Leghorn Bonnets*. No. 48—crimson, black, blue and slate-colored *Silk Velvets*—fancy *Wreaths*, and *Artificial Flowers*.

AND

An excellent assortment of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Domestic Cottons—Cotton Yarn and Candlewick—Hardwares—Queensware—China-ware—Glass-ware—Groceries, &c.

WILL BE FOUND AT

HARRIS'S CASH STORE.

June 25—3t.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to M. P. Cassilly & Co. will please call and settle their respective accounts with Peter Cassilly, (who will be found at their ware house, in Fourth street, or at T. Cassilly's,) before the first day of August next, after that date their books, &c will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

FOR SALE.

Nitre Hall Gunpowder,

100 Kegs Virginia Twist Tobacco,

SEGARS, &c.

M. P. Cassilly, & Co.

June 25, 1824—3t

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity.)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

MUSIC.

Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Flagiolets, and Trumpets.

Music Paper, Clarinet Reeds, & Violin Strings, Hautboy & Bassoon Reeds, Clarinet Mouth-Pieces, Instruction and Blank Books, Tuning Hammers and Forks, and Steel & Brass Wire, &c and

NEW MUSIC,

By the most approved authors, will be constantly received from Mr. *Willey's* extensive Music Store, and sold at the proprietor's Philadelphia cash prices.

Isaac Harris,

Market Street.

June 18—6t.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 26th day of June next*, at *2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less;—thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, June 18—2t.ec.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife JANE has left my house without any reasonable cause, I hereby forbid any person to harbor or trust her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting

John Baldwin,

Pike Run township, Washington county.

June 18, 1824.—3t*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1824.

The Investigation.—The Intelligencer of the 17th, says: "The committee completed the examination of all the witnesses yesterday, except they shall grant the application of Mr. Edwards, to request the attendance of the Hon. Rufus King; which we understand is not probable; so that the Report may be expected in a few days." One or two ladies were examined as evidence.

Fourth of July.—Animated preparations appear to be making throughout the state, to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence. The occasion will no doubt be embraced by the friends of the different presidential candidates, to exhibit their numbers and proclaim their sentiments.

Mr. John M'Farland, late editor of the Harrisburgh Commonwealth, issued on Tuesday last in this city, the first number of a weekly paper, entitled the "*Allegheny Democrat, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.*" The Democrat supports Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

It must be gratifying to the caucus men to witness the *perfect unanimity* that prevails *among* their party in the city of Lancaster. We trust no undue efforts will be made by the Jacksonites of that city to *divide* the caucus party there—let it remain *one* and indivisible—"a host" in a caucus—in an election by the people "a mere unit."

A caucus meeting, in Philadelphia, has resolved to send delegates to *Harrisburgh*, to nominate an electoral ticket.

The Washington City Gazette says:—"General Jackson has no right to complain of the decrease of his popularity." True:—his popularity is *increasing*.

Mr. Adams and the Tariff.

The Richmond Whig asserts, "It is with the utmost satisfaction that we can assure the people of Virginia, that J. Q. Adams is *opposed* to this ruinous policy. We have the best evidence of the fact."

The Editor of the Sentinel, printed at Troy, N.Y. says, "We assert, upon good authority, that Mr. Adams is, and has been all along, a friend to the Tariff policy. He was applied to in a formal way, by some persons of South-Carolina, for his opinion concerning the policy of the new Tariff, and he unequivocally declared himself to be in favor of it."

Shop Tax.—Suits were in one day commenced against 800 retailers of the city and 400 of the county of Philadelphia, who refused to take out licenses under the act of assembly laying a tax on retailers of foreign merchandise. At a public meeting, the retailers had resolved to test the constitutionality of the act imposing this tax, by submitting it "to a tribunal competent to decide thereon."

Benevolence.—The citizens of Philadelphia have collected and transmitted to the sufferers by the late fire at New-Castle, Delaware, the sum of $3061.

The President is censured for pardoning Perez, a pirate, sentenced to death at New-York—but it is said there was some uncertainty in the mind of the principal evidence, as to the person of the prisoner.

"*The Black Catalogue.*" Under this head a western editor publishes a list of his runaway delinquent subscribers—"the dose, (says he) to be repeated quarterly, until it shall have the desired effect."

On the 26th ult. Maj. O'Fallon, U. S. Indian Agent, left St. Louis for Council Bluffs, to meet there the mission from Mexico.

Mail Robber.—During the last fall several robberies of the mail took place on the road between Cincinnati and Chillicothe, Ohio. The perpetrator, it is supposed, has at length been discovered: strong circumstances fixing suspicion on John Ball, a post-rider, he has been apprehended, and imprisoned for trial.

David and Robert Shields have been tried at Paris, Ky. for the murder of M'Cormack. Contrary to all expectation they were pronounced "*not guilty!*" The trial occupied nine days. The Maysville Eagle, speaking of this result, says, "Our respect for the great palladium of personal liberty, (the trial by jury) induces us to forbear comment. Such, however, is the strength of public feeling in Bourbon, that on Friday night last, the jurors were buried in effigy, and the Rogue's March beat over the grave."

A young man named Lloyd, in England, for a wager of 60 sovereigns, walked 32 miles in 8 hours, *backwards*.

FLORIDA JUDICIARY.

Mobile, (Alabama,) May 21.—A letter from Pensacola, of the 14th inst. gives an account of what the writer considers high-handed measures.

It appears that a cause was trying between two individuals, who had mutually chosen a jury from the country, and the judge (Brackenridge) charged them against the party for whom they returned a verdict. The next day the jurors were discharged, and on presentation of their bills, the Marshal refused to pay them: making a distinction between serving in United States' causes and those of the territory. It was urged that the grand jurors, similarly situated, had received their pay. The District attorney applied for a rule against the Marshal, to compel him to pay them. The Judge refused, alleging that it was an extra-official interference in behalf of the jurors, who had incurred expenses "upon a newspaper promise of payment," and for thus daring to intercede for the people, an attempt was made to expel the Attorney from the bar; and a rule to shew cause, was granted by the Judge in his absence. The next morning, the Attorney moved to expunge the proceeding from the records, upon several grounds; on naming the second—that the Judge, was his enemy, and incompetent to try him, and the Attorney tendered respectable affidavits to prove his partiality, the Judge ordered him to sit down; he did not instantly *drop*, and the Judge sent him to the old filthy Spanish prison, which had long been uninhabited.

A respectable inhabitant accompanied him. The Marshal was soon despatched to bring him back, but he refused to return until the three hours had elapsed, for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned, unless the sentence and order of commitment had been rescinded, and he could see some evidence of it.

The Judge ordered him to be brought by *posse*—it was done. The Judge then fined the Attorney fifty dollars, for not coming *quicker*, and the inhabitants *paid it*. If this statement be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, what will the President say? We can easily anticipate the indignance with which he will frown upon the persecutors of the persevering friend of the industrious farmers of Escambia.

Allegheny county.—The delegates of the democratic caucusites of this county have nominated *James S. Stevenson*, a candidate for Congress, in the place of *Walter Forward*, the present member. It does not appear why this change should have been made. Mr. Stevenson was in favor of a caucus being held at Washington last winter, and openly declared, that, of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress opposed to the caucus, not more than five could obtain a re-election. Mr. Forward attended the caucus. So that upon this ground the gentlemen stand about equal.—In point of talent Mr. Forward is far the superior.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Hezekiah Davis, Esq. who was nominated as a presidential elector by the little Crawford meeting of *nine*, in Chester county, has publicly "*declined that honor.*"

Franklin Gaz.

Items—Gleaned.

A drowned man was found, in the Ohio river, about two miles above this place. He was naked, and had an iron yoke of 9 pounds weight round his neck—was supposed to be a soldier, who had been drowned at Pittsburgh, on the 6th inst.—*Beav. Arg.*

Suicide.—*Jeremiah Dunn*, formerly of this county, put a period to his existence last week, in Warren county, by suspending himself in the barn with a plough line. Mr. Dunn was one of the jurors that passed upon the case of Jacob Hook, charged with murder. As a citizen he had always sustained an excellent character. *Meadville Messenger.*

Jacob Hay, Esq. has been elected President of the York Bank, in the room of David Cassat, Esq. deceased. *Lancaster Journal.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The Philadelphia Register states, that the effective force now employed on this canal is about equal to 1000 men, viz:—810 men and 150 horses on Mr. Randal's contract, and 30 men on Messrs. Dexter & Co's contract. This force is exclusive of the men employed in the quarries at Chester, under Mr. Randal's contract. The number of cubic yards of earth already removed from the deep cut by Mr. Randal, amounts to about one twenty-third part of the whole quantity to be excavated by him.

Floating Museum.—A strong Canal boat has been fitted up as a Museum, containing wax figures, paintings, specimens of natural history, &c. at Troy, and will proceed to the west, on the Canal, stopping at all the towns and villages on the borders to exhibit the curiosities. This is a new branch of canal trade, and we presume the Grand Caravan of animals, consisting of the Lion, Elephant, &c. will make a similar tour for health and profit. *Nat. Adv.*

The steam tow boat *Hercules*, built at Montreal for the purpose of towing up merchant vessels to that port, is found to equal the most sanguine expectation. The ship Margaret, recently arrived from Liverpool, was towed up in forty-eight hours, a distance of about 180 miles; a part of the way there is a very rapid current to contend against.

Midshipman Barney, who was indicted for the murder of a sailor on board the schooner Blue Eyed Mary, at the quarantine ground of New-York, last summer, was put to trial on the 1st instant, at Richmond, Staten Island. After two days' patient investigation of the charge, he was acquitted.

The opposition lines of steam boats, from N. York to Brunswick, have reduced their fare to nothing, and a dinner in the bargain!

Commerce of the North River.—Taking an excursion yesterday in the afternoon, of a few miles up the Hudson, we counted at one view, *seventy-five* upward bound vessels under full sail.—*N. Y. C. Ad.*

Buffalo, June 9.—On Thursday last, there arrived in this village, *seventy persons*, by stage, in the course of the afternoon and evening. Many of these were emigrants for the west; others were visiters to the Falls, &c. The crowd of strangers is at this time much greater in our village, than has been usual at so early a period of the season.

The name of a captain in the Navy, says a New-York paper, has been stricken from the list, in consequence of information of a singular nature, laid before the head of that department. *Lanc. Jour.*

Cheating.—At the spring term of the superior court of Petersburgh, Virginia, a man by the name of Joseph Santee was convicted of cheating at cards, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in jail, and to pay a fine of forty dollars.

Munificent Recompense.—The Legislature of Rhode Island have allowed $400 to the Governor, and $200 to the Lieutenant Governor, for their services during the past year—at the same time, $300 were allowed to a committee, for forming a constitution. If the services of public officers in that state, are really paid by these paltry sums, it would perhaps be worth inquiring how they manage these things there. *U. S. Gaz.*

Charleston, June 7.—Twelve Passengers, (men, women and children) from Berne, in Switzerland, arrived here on Saturday, in the brig *Sublime*, from Havre. Their destination is Vevay, in the state of Indiana, where others of their countrymen are now located, engaged in their primitive occupation, the cultivation of the vine. They are desirous of proceeding by the way of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and may need a helping hand to assist them on their journey. We feel persuaded that no one possessing the ability, and aware of the ingenuousness and purity of their character, would willingly withhold it. Their appearance in our streets, in the pastoral costume of their native country, excited much interest and attention.

A gentleman shepherd and shepherdess with a shepherd's dog, arrived at Charleston lately, on their way to the plantation of Col. Breithaupt, who is establishing a considerable sheep walk, in the 'Pine wood range,' South Carolina.

Shaker Societies.—It appears from a statement in the Salem Gazette, that this singular people are rapidly increasing in the United States. They have already sixteen different societies in the following states, viz. New-York 2, at Lebanon and Watervliet, about 800 members; Massachusetts 4, at Hancock, Tyringham, Harvard, and Shirley, about 750 members; Connecticut 1, at Enfield, 200; New-Hampshire 2, at Enfield and Canterbury, 400; Maine 2, at Alfred and New-Gloucester, 350; Ohio 2, at Union Village and Watervliet, 700; Kentucky 2, at Pleasant Hill and South Union 900; Indiana, at West Union, 200 members—making in the whole about 4,300 persons. The first society was established at New-Lebanon in this state, about two miles from Lebanon Springs, now one of the most Fashionable resorts for pleasure in our country. *N. York D. Adv.*

Worthy of Record.—On Sunday last, Mr. Frink Roberts, of this city, held up for baptism at the First Church in Chauncey Place, his *ninth* son, to whom he gave the name of *John Quincy Adams* This child was born with two teeth. On the same day, five others of his sons received the names of *Elbridge Gerry, William Eustis, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe* and *Andrew Jackson.* A correspondent remarks that the above compliment can hardly be matched in the United States. *Boston Pat.*

Guatimala.—The Province of Guatimala has sent two Commissioners to the United States, who have arrived at Newport from the Bay of Honduras. We know not the object of their mission, but we have only to observe that they represent a very important section of country—a section that Great Britain has a steady and fixed eye upon as affording a key to the Pacific. *N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

A young girl laboring under a fit of insanity, in England, lately hung her brother 7 years old, in a hope of sending him to heaven. She was tried and acquitted.

Singular whirlwind.—New-Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 18th May, was visited by a whirlwind. A heavy dark cloud, in the form of an inverted sugar-loaf, approached and burst upon a part of the town, with tremendous and irresistible effects on the small space where it descended. The roof and second story of a brick house were taken off; a 2 story wooden house prostrated; several houses unroofed; 4 or 5 out-houses blown down; a new frame building lifted and thrown into the street, &c. Providentially no lives were lost. Its force was almost as great and evanescent as that of electricity. In two minutes after the roar and crash, all was silent and calm, and the citizens were surveying with astonishment the ruins caused by this awful and destructive operation of nature. *N. Y. Statesman.*

Col. Trumbull's great painting of Washington resigning his commission as commander in chief of the Armies of the United States to congress, we learn by a New-York paper, will shortly be exhibited in that city.

Three sisters in Virginia recently had twins.—The six children were well, and were all heard to cry in concert. Admirable music!

In New-York, Mr. Booth, the actor, became suddenly deranged, and chased Mr. Wallack with a knife: he has recovered. The night preceding he played Othello; poor Desdemona must still tremble; had his derangement then taken place, he might in earnest have "put out the light."

A slave at Lynchburgh, Va. refused to work; his master threatened to strike him, when the black man ran against a wall and fractured his scull so that he died.

A slave near Cheraw, S. C. refused to work; the overseer, Burwell Hancock, struck him; the negro exasperated, struck the overseer with his hoe, and laid him dead at his feet; then fled, but was overtaken on Friday, tried and executed on Saturday, and his head cut off and put on a pole.

The account is confirmed that Maria Louisa, late Empress, is married to Count Nyperg, her Chamberlain. *Village Record.*

It appears that the Holy Alliance entertains the idea of restoring the Knights of Malta to something like the rank which they formerly held in Europe, and of ceding to them one of the Islands of the Archipelago.

A monumental pillar, 65 feet high, surmounted with a lantern, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, to the memory of *General Brock.*

The London Morning Herald, of the 7th May, says that a Mammoth, similar to the one of Siberia, has lately been discovered in the County of Sussex, near London, the different bones of which when collected, formed almost a complete skeleton of the height of 15 feet.

The Unitarians' Marriage Bill was lost in the House of Lords, after much debate, on the 4th of May.

One hundred and sixty steam vessels, are at present employed in Great Britain.

A Murder was committed in Montgomery county, in this state, (Kentucky,) on Sunday, the 30th May, by a Mrs. Richardson, on her husband. They had lately removed from Bourbon, and in a quarrel between them, she seized a loaded gun, and discharged its contents at him, which lodged in his body. He died on the Tuesday following. She is now in jail, to await her trial at the circuit court, which commenced in Montgomery yesterday. *Lex. Monitor.*

Another Murder.—Elijah Walton was murdered in Henderson county, the 22d ult. by a company of six men, calling themselves *Regulators.* The act is said to have been done in the most deliberate manner. The Regulators charged Walton with attempting to decoy off a negro. But it was understood the real cause of their hostility was his having *sued* two of them, for a considerable sum of money. This is *relief* with a vengeance. *The suit*, we suppose, *abates by the death of the plaintiff.*—Calvin Sugg, one of the perpetrators, has been taken. *Ky. Commentator.*

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting, held at Mr. Crossan's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, 22d June, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an Apprentices' Library,

DAVID MACLEAN was appointed Chairman,

And THOMAS BAKEWELL, Secretary,

It was Resolved unanimously, That it is expedient to establish a Library for the use of Apprentices and other Minors who may be employed in the various mechanical or manufacturing establishments in this City and its immediate vicinity.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. H. Lambdin, David Maclean and Thomas Bakewell, be appointed a committee to prepare the Constitution of a Society for the above purpose, and that they be requested to report the same to a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the newspapers of this city.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned to the same place on Tuesday evening next, the 29th inst. at half past seven o'clock, at which time and place gentlemen friendly to the object are requested to attend.

DAVID MACLEAN, *Chairman.*

THOMAS BAKEWELL, *Secretary.*

For the Gazette.

THE CAUCUSITES IN A QUANDARY

To Dine, or not to dine—that is the question.—The friends of Mr. Crawford, in Allegheny county, have exerted all their industry and ingenuity to make a favorable display of their strength, on the anniversary of our Independence. Their first effort was to procure an amalgamation with the Jackson democrats on that day, with a stipulation of a political armistice: this, however, the Jacksonites declined. They then exerted themselves to discover what number favorable to Mr. Crawford, could be collected by the temptation of a cheap dinner and plenty of liquor. Finding the *possible number* very small—so small as to bring the cause of the caucus into ridicule—they now have the subject under serious consideration, some of the knowing ones among them thinking it more prudent not to proclaim their weakness by dining together.

Let them act as they may think best. We, however, hereby give them notice, that if they dine together, we will proclaim their number; and if they shall not dine together, we will consider it as a very expressive acknowledgment of their weakness.

R.

Married,

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Charles B. Macguire, Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, to Miss ANNA MARIA EKIN, both of this city.

On the 23d inst. by Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, to Miss NANCY BOYD, both of this city.

Western University of Pa.

A COMMENCEMENT will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. The Procession will move from the University buildings at half past 9, A. M.

The Trustees are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, on that morning, at 9 o'clock.

June 18—2t.

Cincinnati Steam Mill LOTTERY,

FIRST CLASS.

S. Patterson and James Reynolds,
COMMISSIONERS.
J. and G. R. Gilmore,
AGENTS.

Scheme.

1	Prize	of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	do	of	5,000	is	5,000
1	do	of	2,000	is	2,000
5	Prizes	of	1,000	is	5,000
12	do	of	500	is	6,000
20	do	of	100	is	2,000
50	do	of	50	is	2,500
80	do	of	20	is	1,600
200	do	of	15	is	3,000
3575	do	of	12	is	42,900
3945	Prizes				$80,000
4055	Blanks				
8000	Tickets, at		$10	is	$80,000

THE Legislature of Ohio, taking into consideration the immense public and private loss sustained by the destruction, of the *Cincinnati Steam Mill*, by fire, passed a law authorizing the individual sufferers to raise by lottery the sum of $30,000, to be applied towards rebuilding the establishment. Commissioners and agents of the first respectability have been appointed to superintend and manage the lottery, all of whom have given ample security, and every precaution taken to ensure the approbation of those who think proper to purchase tickets, which are now offered at the original prices. All prizes will be paid (if required) where the tickets were sold.

TICKETS $10,

Halves $5 00 | Quarters $2 50

ORDERS RECEIVED AT
TOWNE'S OFFICE,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
And at the Auction and Commission Store of
DAVIS & HANSON,
Front Street, Pittsburgh.

June 25—tf.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO BOYS of from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the CHAIR-MAKING BUSINESS, and one to learn PAINTING and GILDING, are wanted immediately by the subscriber. None need apply but boys from the country, of good character.

Henry Beares.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1824—3t.

American Sunday School Union.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

THE Managers of the American Sunday School Union intend to commence a monthly Magazine on the first day of July next.

The object of this work will be, to give a summary record of the proceedings of the American Sunday School Union, and its auxiliary and kindred societies, in all parts of the world; to make public the best method of conducting Sabbath Schools, admitting the discussion of such questions as relate to their management; to notice and review, with particular reference to their tendency, juvenile books, and such as treat on subjects of education, to give such hints on *training up children in the way of the Lord*, as are suited to the *family circle* as well as the Sabbath School, to insert such well authenticated facts, anecdotes, and memoirs of pious youth, as tend to exhibit the power of divine truth, encourage parents and Sabbath School Teachers, and interest the minds of the pious; and, finally, to animate its readers of all classes, to take their part in the prayers and labors necessary for the religious education of the rising generation.

The value of Sabbath Schools has been strikingly displayed as reforming and preventing juvenile delinquency, especially in our larger towns, and there is scarcely a respectable member of society, who has not in some way or other signified his approbation of their results. But the Managers of the A. S. S. U. wish to bring these Schools more immediately into the notice of all the families in our land, feeling confident that what has formerly commanded but cold assent, will so gain upon their affections, as to secure for it their cordial esteem and ardent support. The Managers, therefore, solicit an audience, in all our families, for their silent messenger, whose monthly visits, they hope, will both edify and please.

TERMS.

I. A Number, consisting of 32 octavo pages, printed on fine paper with a good type, will be published on the first day of every month, making one volume of about 390 pages in a year.

II The price of the work will be *one dollar and fifty cents* per annum, payable on the reception of the 6th Number.

III. Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than one year, and notices of discontinuance must be given before the publication of the eleventh Number of a volume.

IV. Societies or individuals, paying for six copies, may receive a seventh copy gratis.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.—Those who procure them are requested to transmit a list of their names and places of residence, stating the mode of conveyance, written in a fair hand, to A. Claxton, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, at the Depository, No 29, North Fourth street, Philadelphia

Communications suited to the design and plan of this work will be thankfully received.

June 25—3t.

FOR SALE,
THE
IRON-WORKS,

SITUATED, on Decker's Creek in Monongalia county, Virginia, formerly owned and occupied by John Stealey. These Works are about four miles from Morgantown, on the Monongahela River, and consist of

A Furnace, Two Forges,
AND
A ROLLING MILL.

There are attached to these Works a good
STONE GRIST MILL.
A Saw Mill, and about 1000 Acres of Land.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person disposed to purchase will examine the property. A liberal credit will be given for a portion of the purchase money, the payment being *well* secured.

Jesse Evans.

Fayette county, Pa. June 18, 1824.—3t.*

N. B. If the above Works be not sold before the 1st day of August next, they will be for rent.

Crape, Silk & Fancy Goods.

Fresh Summer Assortment.

PLAIN and figured *Canton Crapes*, figured *Crape Robes, French Crapes, Crape Scarfs*, } *Assorted Colors.*
Green & red, red & blue & black *Senshaws*,
Pink, blue and black *Sarcenets*
Plaid and twilled dress, and black mantua
Mazarini blue and black figured
Green and white Florence } SILKS.

India and French Satins.

Washington, Eagle, Jackson, Clay, and a variety of other BLACK SILK VESTINGS

Men's and Women's white and black silk *Hose* and *Gloves*—*Plaid Bombazines*—*Cambric Linens*—*Long Lawns.* A great variety of silk, gauze, plaid, merino and Zelis *Handkerchiefs*—fine fig'd and plain Swiss *Muslins*—linen, pattinet and cotton *Laces*—white and black lace *Veils*, and rich lace *Collarets* and *Ruffs.* A large variety of watch, mantua, satin and fancy *Ribbons*—new style *Calicoes*—*Painted Muslins* and *Ginghams*—a few fine *Leghorn Bonnets*, No. 48—crimson, black, blue and slate colored *Silk Velvets*—fancy *Wreaths*, and *Artificial Flowers.*

AND

An excellent assortment of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Domestic Cottons—Cotton Yarn and Candlewick—Hardwares—Queensware—China-ware—Glass-ware—Groceries, &c.

WILL BE FOUND AT
HARRIS'S CASH STORE.

June 25—3t.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to M. P. Cassilly & Co. will please call and settle their respective accounts with Peter Cassilly, (who will be found at their ware house, in Fourth street, or at T. Cassilly's,) before the first day of August next, after that date their books, &c will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

FOR SALE.

Nitre Hall Gunpowder,
100 Kegs Virginia Twist Tobacco,
SEGARS, &c.

M. P. Cassilly, & Co.

June 25, 1824—3t

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity.)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

MUSIC.

Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Flagiolets, and Trumpets.

Music Paper, Clarinet Reeds, & Violin Strings, Hautboy & Bassoon Reeds, Clarinet Mouth-Pieces, Instruction and Blank Books, Tuning Hammers and Forks, and Steel & Brass Wire, &c and

NEW MUSIC,

By the most approved authors, will be constantly received from Mr. *Willey's* extensive Music Store, and sold at the proprietor's Philadelphia cash prices.

Isaac Harris,
Market Street.

June 18—6t.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 26th day of June next*, at *2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley, thence by Diamond alley about forty five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, June 18—2t.oc.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife JANE has left my house without any reasonable cause, I hereby forbid any person to harbor or trust her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting

John Baldwin,
Pike Run township, Washington county.

June 18, 1824.—3t*

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

NIAGARA.

The thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain,
While I look upward to thee. It would seem
As if God poured thee from his hollow hand,
And hung his bow upon thy awful front,
And spoke in that loud voice which seemed to him
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
The sound of many waters; and thy flood
Had bidden chronicle the ages back,
And notch his centuries in the eternal rocks.

Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we,
Who hear this awful questioning? O, what
Are all the stirring notes that ever rang
From war's vain trumpet by thy thundering side,
Yea, what is all the riot man can make
In his short life to thy unceasing roar?
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him
Who drowned a world and heaped the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains? A light wave
That breaks and whispers of its Maker's might.

Love Song adapted to modern times.

Boast not to me the charms that grace
The finest form, or fairest face;
Shape, bloom and features I despise:
Wealth, wealth is beauty to the wise.
Come then, O come and with thee bring
The thousand joys from wealth that spring;
Oh! bring the deeds of thine estate,
The quit rents, mortgages and plate.
Still keep unseen those auburn locks,
And yield thy treasure in the stocks.
O hide that soft, that snowy breast,
And give, instead, thy iron chest.
Thy dollars shame the blushing rose,
Which in those cheeks unheeded blows;
Too sweet for me that ruby lip;
Give me thy bank stock, bonds and scrip.

Miscellany.

From the Curiosities of Literature.

SINGULAR MEMORIES.

The present is an article that, perhaps, may be thought by many readers apocryphal.

When Muretus was at Rome, (says Scaliger) by way of parenthesis, I must observe, the relator and the auditor were the two first scholars in Europe—there came, one day, to the palace of the French ambassador, a Florentine of a very ill favored countenance, and whose eyes were continually declined on the ground. It was said, that he possessed, in a wonderful degree, an Artificial Memory. To give a proof of his powers, he begged the company, who were numerous, to seat themselves regularly, that he might not be disturbed; and that they would order to be written down to the number of *fifty thousand* words; assuring them, that if they pronounced them distinctly, and if afterwards they were read slowly, he would repeat every word without hesitation.—This was done. They would only have troubled him with a few; but he insisted that they should proceed. The secretary of the ambassador was employed full *two hours* in writing the most singular words the company could select; and among them was a Cardinal Peleve, who gave him polysyllables in the best and longest manner of our late Lexicographer. The Florentine, to the astonishment of the audience, recited them without the smallest omission; and this he did, beginning sometimes at the end, and sometimes in the middle. He said, that his Artificial Memory had caused him totally to lose his natural one.

Jedediah Buxton's singular memory appears to have been of a different cast: he could only *count* words, &c. for which he went to the play, he is said to have enumerated the *words* of Garrick, and the *steps* of the dancers; but he had not, like this man, any one who could be capable of contradicting him.

The memory of the great Daguesseau, Chancellor of France, was extremely singular. Such were his retentive powers, according to M. Thomas, that it was sufficient for him to have read once attentively any poem, of tolerable length, to recite it correctly. It was in this manner he possessed most of the Greek poetry. At the age of eighty, a man of letters having quoted an epigram of Martial incorrectly, he immediately recited the whole; confessing that he had not read this author since the age of twelve years. Sometimes he even retained what had been only read to him. Boileau one day recited a Satire he had just composed. Daguesseau told him, coldly, that he knew the piece perfectly well; and to convince him of it, repeated it entire. The satirist, as may be supposed, was furiously agitated; but finished, however, in admiring the felicity of his memory.

A strange anecdote is recorded of Fuller, the author of 'The worthies of England.' To prove the singular tenaciousness of his memory, 'he undertook once, in passing to and fro from Temple Bar to the farthest part of Cheapside, to tell, at his return, every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backwards or forwards; and he did it exactly.' It is also noticed of him, that 'he could repeat five hundred strange words after twice hearing; and could make use of a sermon verbatim, if he once heard it.'

Magliabechi had a singular memory. To put it to a proof, a gentleman lent him a MS. Some time after it was returned, he came to him with a melancholy face, to inform him that it was lost. Magliabechi was not so much concerned, for he repeated exactly every word of the MS. which, it is said, he had perfectly retained. It is also said, that when he quoted any author in conversation, he also mentioned the volume and the page.

Calvin had a very faithful memory. It is said that he never forgot any thing he wished to retain. And whenever he was interrupted in his studies, he could resume the thread of his work, without being told where he had left it unfinished.

Thomas Dempster, a learned Scotchman of the seventeenth century, declared he never knew what it was to forget. It is probable he did not speak truth: if he did, he must be the eighth wonder of the world; for he had read fourteen hours every day. But with all his memory he could not *remember* to write with elegance, so that he was never a favorite.

Ignatius, a polished Italian, was also distinguished for a fine memory. One day, when he was haranguing his audience, he had nearly finished when the Pope's Nuncio entered. He recommenced his discourse, and repeated it exactly; only he heightened the diction and displayed more eloquence than the first time. The Venetian senators, as well as literary men, used to consult him; and he always answered their interrogatories without having recourse to his books.

Ubbo Emmius, professor of Groningue, had a prodigious memory; difficult to be credited. It is related of him that he could readily answer any questions in history, without mistaking the minutest circumstance of time, place or persons. He even recollected the figure, situation, and magnitude of the towns and fortresses; the position of the rivers and highways; the heights of the mountains, &c.

This little sketch will be sufficient; it could, however, be augmented. Bayle observes, that Memory is the first thing that dies in men of letters.

The following curious observations on memory I find in the Bibliotheque Raisonee, an Amsterdam Literary Journal, which was published by the Wetsteins. Vol. xlix. p. 90.

"*Memory* does not differ from *Imagination*.—Without *Memory* we can imagine nothing; and without *Imagination* we cannot recollect. I do not know if the ancients were acquainted with the mechanical *Art of Memory*. They have at least emphatically expressed it by the word *Recordatio*, as if one should say, to memorise; that is to touch those cords which have excited such and such ideas. When I see an orator decline his head, knit his brows, rub his temples, I represent his situation by that of a poor traveller, who is lost in a town, knocking at every door till he has found him whom he sought.

"What is called a great memory, is only a great facility to move certain fibres of the brain. The old man only feels a want of memory, because he cannot put them in action.

"I knew one of ninety, who forgot from day to day all that he saw, all that he heard, but who said, he remembered with ease the fields and the woods where he had kept sheep in his youth. The fibres we are accustomed to move from our infancy have a more durable mobility: exercise nourishes and strengthens them."

These are good arguments to shew the necessity of youths daily cultivating this mental faculty. And perhaps those instances which I have collected of so many great men possessing it in an almost incredible degree, arose from their having practised it regularly by their continued studies.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Traditions of the Western Highlands.

Murdoch Gair.—Maclaine of Lochbuy, who was slain in battle about three hundred years ago, left but one son, then an infant, and his uncle, Murdoch of Scallasdale, assumed his guardianship. He soon shewed a disposition to take the property to himself, and the unfortunate minor, after many hardships, found his way to Ireland, where he was received with kindness in the House of O'Neil. The uncle, at home, was ignorant of his fate, and a report was industriously spread by the friends of the boy, that he had been drowned. Murdoch strengthened his interest, by marriage with the daughter of Stewart, of Appin, a neighboring family of great influence; and he calculated on enjoying, without interruption, his ill-gotten wealth.

The nephew, whose name was also Murdoch, did not, however, lose sight of his right. He was educated by the generous and princely O'Neil, of whom the bards of the day said, that "Guests were in the house of O'Neil more numerous than trees in the forest, and that he was more liberal of his means than the great sea of its shell-fish." He was at a very early age distinguished for his intrepidity, and soon acquired much popularity among his associates. When he arrived at manhood, he obtained the consent of his patron to return to his native isle, with a select party of young Irish adventurers, who volunteered to follow his fortune.

They landed in a sequestered place, still well known, and the young Lochbuy set forward alone, to reconnoitre the ground, and to collect information. He reached the vicinity of his native castle in the twilight. The cows were in the fold, and, passing by the dairy-maid in the act of milking, the cow started and spilt the milk. The woman cried out, "God with Murdoch!" and the young stranger heard the words. It is still a custom in that country, that milk should be offered to every one who passes through a fold, and it was on this occasion offered to Murdoch. He partook of this milk, and asked the woman what she meant by the words, "God with Murdoch," for he already knew that the usurper of his rights was unpopular. The woman sighed deeply, and he asked her name. When she had told it, he knew her to have been his nurse. He bared his bosom, and showed her a mole on his left breast, cautioning her to be guarded. The faithful nurse instantly recognised him. Her first husband, the foster-father of Murdoch, was dead, and she was then married to the door-keeper of the castle, an office of great trust, and highly important to the purpose of the stranger.

His nurse proposed, that on the night following she should contrive that the calves should mix with the cattle at midnight, and she knew that their lowing would be heard within the castle. Her husband would open the gate to give her access to her charge, and the young Murdoch was to enter with his party and gag the doorkeeper. The project succeeded, and the adventurous youth obtained possession of his paternal stronghold.

Murdoch Gair, (short Murdoch) an appellation by which he was afterwards distinguished, was soon joined by his people; but his uncle had been absent when the castle was taken, and he was determined to keep possession of the estate. Many skirmishes were fought between them, and many feats of valor are still related of both sides. A pitched battle was at last fought, in which Murdoch of Scallasdale was assisted by the Stewarts of Appin, and the nephew, by the Macleans of Ross.—The nephew was victorious; but the uncle still adhered to his claim. Murdoch Gair, however, by accident, found the usurper sleeping in a cavern, and twisting a lock of his hair around his dirk, on which his name was engraved, he stuck it in the ground, and thus left him. When the other awoke, he soon discovered what had happened, and exclaimed, "The son of my brother has conquered me at last! his generosity has done what his bravery could not effect, and never shall my sword again be unsheathed against him!"

Murdoch Gair appears to have acquired a relish for war and plunder, as we find Abercromby, in his Martial achievements of the Scots, states, that may years after this he played sad havoc around the banks of Lochlomond, in company with a very remarkable person, who, in that narrative, is dignified with the designation of Allen Maclean, the robber. Murdoch died in the end of the reign of Mary Queen of Scotland.

A strange custom prevails every where in Chili, at balls, public as well as private. Ladies of all ranks who happen not to be invited, come in disguise and stand at the windows or in the passages, and often actually enter the ball room. They are called *Tapadas*, from their faces being covered, and their object is to observe the proceedings of their unconscious friends, whom they torment with malicious speeches, whenever they are within hearing.

A singular way of announcing a Marriage.—Married, on the evening of the 20th inst. in a select and highly respectable party, at the house of Benjamin Kite, Jr. Philadelphia, by Alderman Milnor, Richard Mandox Jones, the personal friend and companion of Joseph Lancaster, founder of the Lancasterian System, to Elizabeth, his only child and amiable and accomplished daughter.—The solemnity which marked this occasion, seemed something like the silence and the peace which must have reigned in Eden on the day of man's happiness, when the roses of Paradise were blooming and blushing in beauty around him.

At a stay maker's shop in Strand, appears the following curious application:

"Wanted a man to *bone*."

RELIGION.

Let this idea dwell in our minds, that our duties to God and our duties to man are not distinct and independent duties, but are involved in each other; that devotion and virtue are not different but the same thing, either in different stages or in different stations; in different points of progress, or circumstances or situation. What we call devotion, for the sake of distinction, during its initiatory and instrumental exercises, is devotion in its maturity; the contemplation of Deity is devotion at rest; the execution of his commands is devotion in action.—Praise is religion in the temple, or in the closet; industry from a sense of duty, is religion in the shop, or in the field; commercial integrity is religion in the mart; the communication of consolation, is religion in the house of mourning; tender attention is religion in the chamber of sickness; paternal instruction is religion at the hearth: judicial justice is religion on the bench; patriotism is religion in the public council.

JOSEPH FRANCIS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16	cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14	
1 do.	do.	12	
3 do.	on brick wall,	8	
2 do.	do.	6	
1 do.	do.	4	
Prices when the materials are found by the employer			
3 Coats, on lath,		8	cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6	
1 do.	do.	5	
3 do.	on brick wall,	6	
Hanging paper,		12½	cts. per rol
do. border,		25	
Whitewashing,		37½	cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 29.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh,

ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
Who are agents for the Proprietors.

April 9—3m

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and that the said Court, on the 3d day of May, 1824, appointed the 3d Monday of August next, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; of which time and place you are hereby notified, to attend, if any thing you have to say, why I should not be discharged.

John Harger,
Stone-Mason: Moon township.

June 18, 1824—4t

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by John *Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

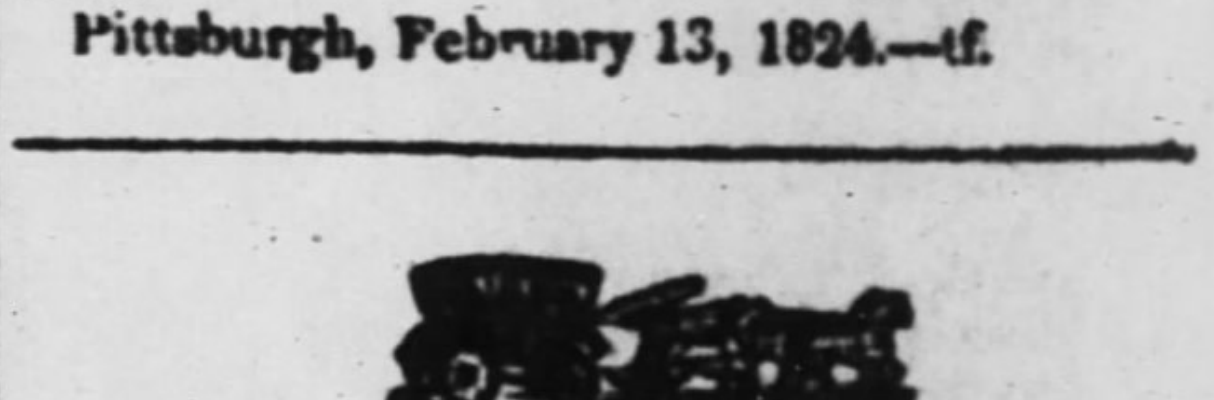
The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

NIAGARA.

The thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain,
While I look upward to thee. It would seem
As if God poured thee from his hollow hand,
Had hung his bow upon thy awful front,
And spoke in that loud voice which seemed to him
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
The sound of many waters; and thy flood
Had bidden chronicle the ages back,
And notch his centuries in the eternal rocks.

Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we,
Who hear this awful questioning? O, what
Are all the stirring notes that ever rang
From war's vain trumpet by thy thundering side,
Yea, what is all the riot man can make
In his short life to thy unceasing roar?
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him
Who drowned a world and heaped the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains? A light wave
That breaks and whispers of its Maker's might.

Love Song adapted to modern times.

Boast not to me the charms that grace
The finest form, or fairest face;
Shape, bloom and features I despise:
Wealth, wealth is beauty to the wise.
Come then, O come and with thee bring
The thousand joys from wealth that spring;
Oh! bring the deeds of thine estate,
The quit rents, mortgages and plate.
Still keep unseen those auburn locks,
And yield thy treasure in the stocks.
O hide that soft, that snowy breast,
And give, instead, thy iron chest.
Thy dollars shame the blushing rose,
Which in those cheeks unheeded blows;
Too sweet for me that ruby lip;
Give me thy bank stock, bonds and scrip.

Miscellany.

From the Curiosities of Literature.

SINGULAR MEMORIES.

The present is an article that, perhaps, may be thought by many readers apocryphal.

When Muretus was at Rome, (says Scaliger) by way of parenthesis, I must observe, the relator and the auditor were the two first scholars in Europe—there came, one day, to the palace of the French ambassador, a Florentine of a very ill favored countenance, and whose eyes were continually declined on the ground. It was said, that he possessed, in a wonderful degree, an Artificial Memory. To give a proof of his powers, he begged the company, who were numerous, to seat themselves regularly, that he might not be disturbed; and that they would order to be written down to the number of *fifty thousand words*: assuring them, that if they pronounced them distinctly, and if afterwards they were read slowly, he would repeat every word without hesitation.—This was done. They would only have troubled him with a few; but he insisted that they should proceed. The secretary of the ambassador was employed full *two hours* in writing the most singular words the company could select; and among them was a Cardinal Peleve, who gave him polysyllables in the best and longest manner of our late Lexicographer. The Florentine, to the astonishment of the audience, recited them without the smallest omission; and this he did, beginning sometimes at the end, and sometimes in the middle. He said, that his Artificial Memory had caused him totally to lose his natural one.

Jedediah Buxton's singular memory appears to have been of a different cast: he could only *count* words, &c. for which he went to the play, he is said to have enumerated the *words* of Garrick, and the *steps* of the dancers; but he had not, like this man, any one who could be capable of contradicting him.

The memory of the great Daguesseau, Chancellor of France, was extremely singular. Such were his retentive powers, according to M. Thomas, that it was sufficient for him to have read once attentively any poem, of tolerable length, to recite it correctly. It was in this manner he possessed most of the Greek poetry. At the age of eighty, a man of letters having quoted an epigram of Martial incorrectly, he immediately recited the whole; confessing that he had not read this author since the age of twelve years. Sometimes he even retained what had been only read to him. Boileau one day recited a Satire he had just composed. Daguesseau told him, coldly, that he knew the piece perfectly well; and to convince him of it, repeated it entire. The satirist, as may be supposed, was furiously agitated; but finished, however, in admiring the felicity of his memory.

A strange anecdote is recorded of Fuller, the author of 'The worthies of England.' To prove the singular tenaciousness of his memory, 'he undertook once, in passing to and fro from Temple Bar to the farthest part of Cheapside, to tell, at his return, every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backwards or forwards; and he did it exactly.' It is also noticed of him, that 'he could repeat five hundred strange words after twice hearing; and could make use of a sermon verbatim, if he once heard it.'

Magliabechi had a singular memory. To put it to a proof, a gentleman lent him a MS. Some time after it was returned, he came to him with a melancholy face, to inform him that it was lost. Magliabechi was not so much concerned, for he repeated exactly every word of the MS. which, it is said, he had perfectly retained. It is also said, that when he quoted any author in conversation, he also mentioned the volume and the page.

Calvin had a very faithful memory. It is said that he never forgot any thing he wished to retain. And whenever he was interrupted in his studies, he could resume the thread of his work, without being told where he had left it unfinished.

Thomas Dempster, a learned Scotchman of the seventeenth century, declared he never knew what it was to forget. It is probable he did not speak truth: if he did, he must be the eighth wonder of the world; for he had read fourteen hours every day. But with all his memory he could not *remember* to write with elegance, so that he was never a favorite.

Ignatius, a polished Italian, was also distinguished for a fine memory. One day, when he was haranguing his audience, he had nearly finished when the Pope's Nuncio entered. He recommenced his discourse, and repeated it exactly; only he heightened the diction and displayed more eloquence than the first time. The Venetian senators, as well as literary men, used to consult him; and he always answered their interrogatories without having recourse to his books.

Ubbo Emmus, professor of Groninguen, had a prodigious memory; difficult to be credited. It is related of him that he could readily answer any questions in history, without mistaking the minutest circumstance of time, place or persons. He even recollected the figure, situation, and magnitude of the towns and fortresses; the position of the rivers and highways; the heights of the mountains, &c.

This little sketch will be sufficient; it could, however, be augmented. Bayle observes, that Memory is the first thing that dies in men of letters.

The following curious observations on memory I find in the Bibliotheque Raisonee, an Amsterdam Literary Journal, which was published by the Wetsteins. Vol. xlix. p. 90.

"*Memory* does not differ from *Imagination.*—Without *Memory* we can imagine nothing; and without *Imagination* we cannot recollect. I do not know if the ancients were acquainted with the mechanical *Art of Memory*. They have at least emphatically expressed it by the word *Recordatio*, as if one should say, to *memorise;* that is to touch those cords which have excited such and such ideas. When I see an orator decline his head, knit his brows, rub his temples, I represent his situation by that of a poor traveller, who is lost in a town, knocking at every door till he has found him whom he sought.

"What is called a great memory, is only a great facility to move certain fibres of the brain. The old man only feels a want of memory, because he cannot put them in action.

"I knew one of ninety, who forgot from day to day all that he saw, all that he heard, but who said, he remembered with ease the fields and the woods where he had kept sheep in his youth. The fibres we are accustomed to move from our infancy have a more durable mobility: exercise nourishes and strengthens them."

These are good arguments to show the necessity of youths daily exercising this mental faculty. And perhaps those instances which I have collected of so many great men possessing it in an almost incredible degree, arose from their having practised it regularly by their continued studies.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Traditions of the Western Highlands.

MURDOCH GAIR.—Maclaine of Lochbuy, who was slain in battle about three hundred years ago, left but one son, then an infant, and his uncle, Murdoch of Scallasdale, assumed his guardianship. He soon shewed a disposition to take the property to himself, and the unfortunate minor, after many hardships, found his way to Ireland, where he was received with kindness in the House of O'Neil. The uncle, at home, was ignorant of his fate, and a report was industriously spread by the friends of the boy, that he had been drowned. Murdoch strengthened his interest, by marriage with the daughter of Stewart, of Appin, a neighboring family of great influence; and he calculated on enjoying, without interruption, his ill-gotten wealth.

The nephew, whose name was also Murdoch, did not, however, lose sight of his right. He was educated by the generous and princely O'Neil, of whom the bards of the day said, that "Guests were in the house of O'Neil more numerous than trees in the forest, and that he was more liberal of his means than the great sea of its shellfish." He was at a very early age distinguished for his intrepidity, and soon acquired much popularity among his associates. When he arrived at manhood, he obtained the consent of his patron to return to his native isle, with a select party of young Irish adventurers, who volunteered to follow his fortune.

They landed in a sequestered place, still well known, and the young Lochbuy set forward alone, to reconnoitre the ground, and to collect information. He reached the vicinity of his native castle in the twilight. The cows were in the fold, and, passing by the dairy-maid in the act of milking, the cow started and spilt the milk. The woman cried out, "God with Murdoch!" and the young stranger heard the words. It is still a custom in that country, that milk should be offered to every one who passes through a fold, and it was on this occasion offered to Murdoch. He partook of this milk, and asked the woman what she meant by the words, "God with Murdoch," for he already knew that the usurper of his rights was unpopular. The woman sighed deeply, and he asked her name. When she had told it, he knew her to have been his nurse. He bared his bosom, and showed her a mole on his left breast, cautioning her to be guarded. The faithful nurse instantly recognised him. Her first husband, the foster-father of Murdoch, was dead, and she was then married to the door-keeper of the castle, an office of great trust, and highly important to the purpose of the stranger.

His nurse proposed, that on the night following she should contrive that the calves should mix with the cattle at midnight, and she knew that their lowing would be heard within the castle. Her husband would open the gate to give her access to her charge, and the young Murdoch was to enter with his party and gag the doorkeeper. The project succeeded, and the adventurous youth obtained possession of his paternal stronghold.

Murdoch Gair, (short Murdoch) an appellation by which he was afterwards distinguished, was soon joined by his people; but his uncle had been absent when the castle was taken, and he was determined to keep possession of the estate. Many skirmishes were fought between them, and many feats of valor are still related of both sides. A pitched battle was at last fought, in which Murdoch of Scallasdale was assisted by the Stewarts of Appin, and the nephew, by the Macleans of Ross.—The nephew was victorious; but the uncle still adhered to his claim. Murdoch Gair, however, by accident, found the usurper sleeping in a cavern, and twisting a lock of his hair around his dirk, on which his name was engraved, he stuck it in the ground, and thus left him. When the other awoke, he soon discovered what had happened, and exclaimed, "The son of my brother has conquered me at last! his generosity has done what his bravery could not effect, and never shall my sword again be unsheathed against him!"

Murdoch Gair appears to have acquired a relish for war and plunder, as we find Abercromby, in his Martial achievements of the Scots, states, that may years after this he played sad havoc around the banks of Lochlomond, in company with a very remarkable person, who, in that narrative, is dignified with the designation of Allen Maclean, the robber. Murdoch died in the end of the reign of Mary Queen of Scotland.

A strange custom prevails every where in Chili, at balls, public as well as private. Ladies of all ranks who happen not to be invited, come in disguise and stand at the windows or in the passages, and often actually enter the ball room. They are called *Tapadas*, from their faces being covered, and their object is to observe the proceedings of their unconscious friends, whom they torment with malicious speeches, whenever they are within hearing.

A singular way of announcing a Marriage.—Married, on the evening of the 20th inst. in a select and highly respectable party, at the house of Benjamin Kite, Jr. Philadelphia, by Alderman Milnor, Richard Mandox Jones, the personal friend and companion of Joseph Lancaster, founder of the Lancasterian System, to Elizabeth, his only child and amiable and accomplished daughter.—The solemnity which marked this occasion, seemed something like the silence and the peace which must have reigned in Eden on the day of man's happiness, when the roses of Paradise were blooming and blushing in beauty around him.

At a stay maker's shop in Strand, appears the following curious application:
"Wanted a man to *bone*."

RELIGION.

Let this idea dwell in our minds, that our duties to God and our duties to man are not distinct and independent duties, but are involved in each other; that devotion and virtue are not different but the same thing, either in different stages or in different stations; in different points of progress, or circumstances or situation. What we call devotion, for the sake of distinction, during its initiatory and instrumental exercises, is devotion in its maturity; the contemplation of Deity is devotion at rest; the execution of his commands is devotion in action.—Praise is religion in the temple, or in the closet; industry from a sense of duty, is religion in the shop, or in the field; commercial integrity is religion in the mart; the communication of consolation, is religion in the house of mourning; tender attention is religion in the chamber of sickness; paternal instruction is religion at the hearth: judicial justice is religion on the bench; patriotism is religion in the public council.

JOSEPH FRANCIS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsurgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 29.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets,* where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh,

ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
Who are agents for the Proprietors.

April 9—3m

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and that the said Court, on the 3d day of May, 1824, appointed the 3d Monday of August next, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; of which time and place you are hereby notified, to attend, if any thing you have to say, why I should not be discharged

John Harger,
Stone-Mason: Moon township.

June 18, 1824—4*

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superio to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by John *Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial derangement* lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

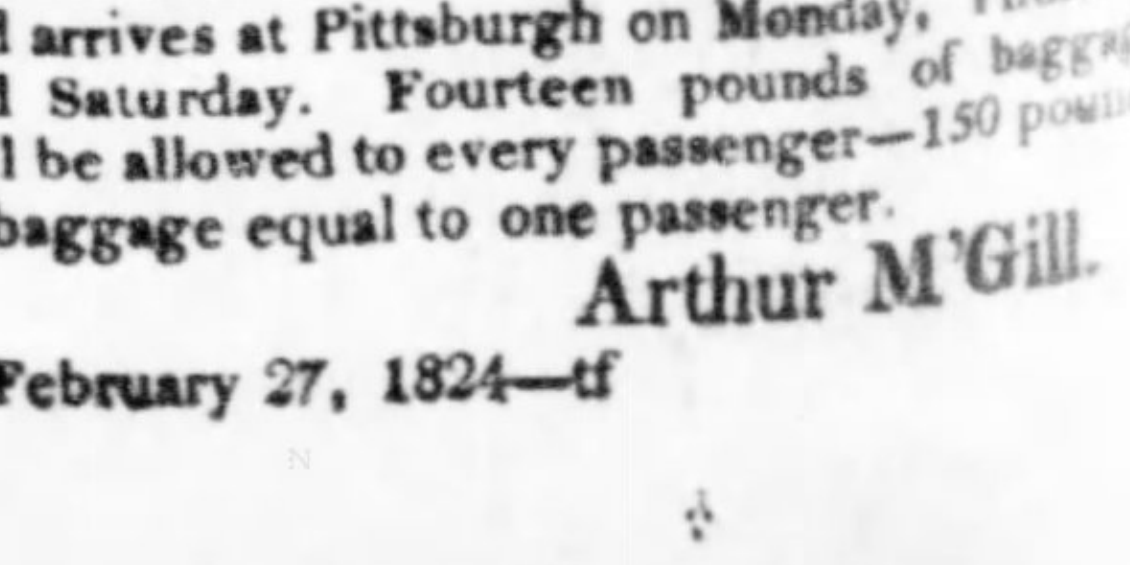
The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf